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EVALUATION OF INSTITUTIONS CARING FOR CHILDREN OF PROSTITUTES

Sponsored by

**MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT
NEW DELHI**



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1. Social Welfare
and Work
2. Children's Social
Welfare Reports

**GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
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LUCKNOW 226 024**

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PREFACE

The problem of prostitution is not only very old but rather difficult to eliminate totally. However, the government has been making efforts at controlling the flesh trade by flushing out prostitutes from the registered red light areas and to rehabilitate them elsewhere. While it may not be fully possible to reform the present lot of these prostitutes one can seriously think of targeting their daughters with the aim of offering them proper counseling so that they can be made aware of the advantages of leading a respectable life. If this target group can be effectively influenced it may prove to be the key to eliminating this evil from the society one day.

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has taken a step in this direction by launching a scheme for the rehabilitation of the children of prostitutes. The scheme came into effect from the mid-1990s and around 17 NGOs spread over 10 districts are involved in this work in Uttar Pradesh itself. This study was undertaken by us on the behest of the Ministry to evaluate the work of these institutions and a survey of 16 of these institutions was conducted. The report is based on the findings of this study and it is hoped that the suggestions offered will prove beneficial in making the scheme more effective.

The study could be possible because of the co-operation we received from various persons and agencies and so we wish to record our gratitude towards them. The study could not have been possible without the financial support received from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. We also benefited from the discussions we had with Mr. Kalicharan and Mr. Nalk in the Ministry on our visit to New Delhi. We wish to thank all the 13 NGOs who co-operated with us in the smooth conduct of the study.

The field work was made possible as a result of good and efficient work done by the project staff which included Shri Mahesh Singh and Shri B.N. Saraswat. They also handled the coding and tabulation of the data. Finally we wish to thank Shri Manoharan K. for handling the word processing of the report efficiently.

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September 21, 2000

CHAPTER I

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Prostitution is among the oldest professions of our society. A new definition has been coined for the word 'Prostitution' in the Government of India's "Prevention of Immoral Traffic Act", enacted in January 1987; which now means 'sexual exploitation or abuse of persons for commercial purpose.' The earlier definition of prostitution in the 'Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girl's Act (1956)', was 'an act of female offering her body for promiscuous sexual intercourse for hire, etc.....' has been completely discarded.

Historically, religious beliefs and social customs prevalent in society from time to time provide the earliest accounts of its origin. In India it were the Brahmins – the *Kulin* Brahmins of Bengal and the *Numbudri* Brahmins of Kerala who styled themselves as holy men, the earthly representatives of God to be welcomed for coition by women belonging to castes lower than theirs. The *Devdasi* system, found in some parts of India, was yet another form of religious prostitution. These '*dasis*' (slaves) were dedicated and symbolically married to '*Deva*' (God) to dedicate their lives in religious services. The religious belief of the *tantric* cult that spiritual union with God can best be attained through sexual union in flesh had further given sanction to prostitution.

While in the ancient period the prostitutes and their relatives had definite rights, duties and prerogatives, presently prostitution has been relegated to a degraded clandestine trade. There are a number of factors such as destitution, desertion, neglect, ill-treatment, strained relations, deception, bad influence, illegitimate pregnancy, sexual urge,

desire for an easy life, desire for revenge, industrialization, urbanization, prohibition of widow remarriage and adoption of double standards for men and women, etc., which lead to a woman taking up to prostitution.

Prostitution is a problem, which has to be tackled through a wider approach of social action. The problem is so deep rooted that it may not even be possible to eliminate it totally. However, efforts are being made to try and control it as far as possible. It is observed that the efforts to flush out prostitutes from notified areas and to rehabilitate them elsewhere have led to other problems such as encouragement of flesh trade in areas where they have been rehabilitated. A notified red light area was generally inhabited by only prostitutes. But in cases where police have raided the area and closed it down the prostitutes and dancing girls have settled down either in those areas where they have been provided accommodation under a rehabilitation scheme of the government or at times they have themselves shifted to other residential areas to avoid the constant raids and ill-treatment of authorities particularly the police personnel. Wherever prostitutes have settled down in a residential locality they have not only continued their profession but have also been bad influence on both the males and females living in the locality and such clandestine activities have taken an ugly shape in many cases and so localities which earlier were housing honest, law abiding and gentle individuals have become centres of flesh trade. In many cases the prostitutes have even shifted their area of operation from the urban areas to the adjoining rural localities within easy access of the urban areas.

There is another even darker aspect of this social problem, which relates to the condition in which children of these prostitutes find themselves. To begin with the child faces problem at the time of admission in school since all schools demand the father's name. Then comes the problem of attending class with children coming from normal

respectable families. Initially the child, on account of his innocence, may not even be able to comprehend the reason for being discriminated against. However, the stark reality has to be faced by him or her as soon as the child is old enough to understand the plight in which he/she is placed in. This problem is even more acute in the case of the girl child since it is almost taken for granted that she will readily adopt her mother's profession. Consequently, all eyes turn to her with lust. It is, therefore, extremely difficult for children of prostitutes to be able to live peacefully and respectably since the society looks down upon them for no fault of theirs. The government therefore has the added responsibility to do something concrete in order to rehabilitate these children if they are expected to lead an ordinary and peaceful life on growing up. The major focus of the government will have to be on the girls in particular if they are to be kept away from the flesh trade.

BRIEF NOTE ON THE SCHEME OF REHABILITATION OF PROSTITUTE CHILDREN

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, earlier known as the Ministry of Social Welfare drew up a small scheme to try and extend its help to the children of prostitutes so that they may be rehabilitated. Although this scheme was not an independent scheme by itself it was covered under the grant-in-aid provided under the broad heading of social defence. The scheme was most probably initiated around 1991-92 and some Non-Governmental Organizations were entrusted the task of providing rehabilitation to children of prostitutes particularly the girl child. The first agency in Uttar Pradesh to be provided grant-in-aid under the scheme received financial assistance in the year 1992-93. Then from around 1994-95 more such NGOs have been coming forward to provide vocational training to the children of prostitutes with the intention of rehabilitating them. Although the details are not very clear but for some reason only the NGOs of a few

districts in Uttar Pradesh seem to have got attracted towards this scheme. Besides the state of Uttar Pradesh only a few NGOs of Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa and Delhi have also taken grant-in-aid for this purpose between the years 1992-93 and 1999-2000. The actual number of such agencies is three in the case of Andhra Pradesh and all three have received grant-in-aid for the first time during 1999-2000. In the case of West Bengal there are five NGOs involved. Out of whom three are working in Calcutta itself and the others are located in Midnapore district and Nadia district respectively. Of these five agencies only 2 have been receiving grant-in-aid regularly since 1994-95 and 1995-96. The rest are new agencies running for the past only one or two years. In Orissa there is only one NGO and the Ministry provided grant-in-aid to the agency in 1993-94 only. Finally as far as Delhi is concerned there is only one NGO who received grant-in-aid during 1995-96. These states together therefore account for ten such agencies. As against this the number of agencies working in Uttar Pradesh is 17 as identified by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to us at the time of conducting the study. The Ministry further gave us instructions to leave out one agency, namely SEWA which operates in Lucknow and carry out an evaluation of the remaining 16 agencies whose names and addresses were provided to us.

During the years 1994-95 to 1999-2000 the year-wise grant-in-aid provided by the Ministry all over the country for rehabilitation of children of prostitutes was as follows:

	(Rs. in Lakh)
1994-95	4.31
1995-96	32.19
1996-97	29.11
1997-98	25.31
1998-99	43.26
1999-2000	45.42

Source : Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.

These figures go to show that within a period of six years the Ministry has spent around Rupees Two Crore as grant-in-aid to the NGOs who are working for the rehabilitation of children of prostitutes in the country.

Any NGO, which wishes to receive grant-in-aid under this scheme, has to fill up a performa in which detailed information about the NGO has to be provided. This has then to be submitted in the office of the District Welfare Officer of the concerned district. The Welfare Officer is expected to inspect the NGO and also assess whether the district has sufficient number of prostitute households such that the scheme of rehabilitation can be successfully undertaken. Once the Welfare Officer is satisfied and gives his clearance, the papers are sent to the Office of the Chief Development Officer of the District. After the CDO approves of the scheme the papers are sent to the Directorate of Social Welfare and then to the Department of Social Welfare in the State Secretariat. The department gives the final clearance and the papers are despatched to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, New Delhi. The Ministry then approves of the grant-in-aid and this is given in two instalments. The first is released in April and the second in September. In each approved centre 25 children of prostitutes are provided vocational training for their rehabilitation. The grant-in-aid, which is provided has to be spent in accordance with the rules framed by the Ministry and on the approved heads of expenditure. The Ministry provides 90 per cent of the total grant-in-aid and the NGO is expected to contribute the balance amount from its own funds. The main heads of expenditure and the amounts approved for each are indicated below:

Sl. No.	Head of Expenditure	Total Amount (Rs.)
1.	Programme Co-ordinator-cum-Councillor – One - @ Rs.2500 p.m.	30,000
2.	Teacher Vocational Training – One - @ Rs.1500/- p.m.	18,000
3.	Non-Formal Education Teacher – One - @ Rs.1500/- p.m.	18,000
4.	Ayah – One - @ Rs.900/- p.m.	10,800
5.	Part-Time Doctor – One - @ Rs.600/- p.m.	7,200
6.	Rent for Premises @ Rs.3000/- p.m.	36,000
7.	Contingency Expenses @ Rs.2000/- p.m.	24,000
8.	Refreshment to Children @ Rs.5/- per child for 25 days per month for 25 children	37,500
9.	Annual Excursion	3,000
	Total Amount	1,87,500
	10% Contribution of NGOs	18,750
	Grant-in-Aid	1,68,750

Since these amounts were sanctioned way back in 1992-93 the Ministry is seriously considering revising them suitably keeping in mind the rising cost of living index. The revised amounts, which the Ministry is considering are as follows:

1.	Co-ordinator	Rs.4200 p.m.
2.	Teachers (Both NFE & Vocational)	Rs.4000 p.m.
3.	Ayah (Helper)	Rs.3000 p.m.
4.	Doctor (Part-time)	Rs.2000 p.m.
5.	Rent for Premises	Rs.5000 p.m.

For the other items no change is being proposed at present.

Besides the yearly grant-in-aid provided to the NGOs the Ministry also sanctions a one-time lump-sum grant for the purchase of semi-durable and durable items such as

furniture, sewing machine, games material, etc. which will be useful in providing vocational training. Over the years the Ministry has sanctioned amounts ranging from Rs.25,000 to Rs.40,000 for this purpose. The amounts are showing variations because of the fact that as years have passed the cost of each item has been steadily going up.

The centres are expected to observe a full six-day week and only on the gazetted holidays the centres remain closed. Each centre is expected to provide non-formal education to the children as well as vocational training. The different types of vocational training which is usually provided is sewing, embroidery, painting and music. From the year 2000 one NGO has also started providing beauticians course as well. Normally each centre provides training for about 4-6 hours per day. The actual timings differ keeping in mind the convenience of the children at each centre. On the whole the age group of children at the centre ranges between 6 years and 16 years. The scheme envisages that at each centre the focus should primarily be on the girl child to ensure that she is kept away from her mother's profession.

NODAL AGENCY FOR MONITORING THE WORK OF NGOS

Till recently the work related to sanction of new grant-in-aid, renew of grant-in-aid as well as issue of the second instalment was handled by the District Welfare Officer of the concerned district. The Welfare Officer does not come into the picture as far as monitoring the work of the organizations is concerned. This used to lead to some problems particularly related to the payment of the second instalment of the grant-in-aid to the various organizations. The respective organizations receive their first instalment in April and they make the appointment of the necessary staff for a period of one full year. Moreover, even the beneficiaries once selected have to be provided training on a regular

basis for one full year. Under such circumstances, if the second instalment of grant-in-aid is not released in September the NGOs face financial problems. Because the District Welfare Officer is generally busy in various activities it is not always possible for him to process the papers submitted by the NGOs working in his district and recommend their case to the Ministry for the release of the second instalment of the grant-in-aid. Once the delay takes place it may even be a few months before the process is completed and finances are made available to the concerned NGOs. During this interim period the staff has to be paid regularly, establishment expenses have to be met and the children have to be provided refreshments daily as per the norms laid down by the Ministry itself.

In order to avoid these delays in particular, the Ministry decided to appoint a Nodal Agency, which would monitor the working of the NGOs on its behalf and send reports regularly so that both monitoring as well as release of grants may be managed smoothly without any trouble to either the Ministry or the NGO. The work of the District Welfare Officer remains as it had been since the beginning and he too sends his reports but the Ministry now can act on the recommendations of either the State Government or the Nodal Agency depending on whose report is received earlier.

As far as the NGOs working in Uttar Pradesh are concerned the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, New Delhi has selected Professor Surendra Singh, the Head of the Social Work Department of Lucknow University, Lucknow to act as the nodal agency since 1998-99. The various schemes, which this nodal agency is monitoring at present, are:

1. Rehabilitation of Children of Prostitutes;
2. Destitute Children;
3. Care for Older Persons (Old Homes).

In order to compensate for the services, which are being provided by the Nodal Agency, the Ministry has sanctioned a payment of Rs.2000/- per inspection of each agency. Moreover, to recover the cost of travelling and related expenses the Ministry has sanctioned an amount of Rupees Four per kilometre as well.

We made it a point to have some discussions with Professor Surendra Singh in this connection. He was of the opinion that not only is the payment paltry for carrying out the work but that even their grants are not released on a timely basis. He was quite critical of the fact that some of the NGOs have given a remote village as their place of registration, whereas their centres are functioning in urban centres of some different district all together. This causes all sorts of inconvenience particularly when you want to contact the persons concerned. Similarly some have the registered office in a district head quarter whereas the centres are being run in isolated rural locations.

During the course of his functioning as a nodal agency over the past two years he has already found that in many cases the NGOs are not functioning properly and that the centres are being run only on paper. IN fact he informed us that such cases have already been reported by him to the Ministry. He, therefore, was of the opinion that an independent institution such as a University, College or Research Organization located in the respective district must first of all be given the responsibility to find out whether or not it is feasible to start a centre for the rehabilitation of children of prostitutes in that district or not. In fact a survey should be conducted to find out at least the approximate number of children of prostitutes to ensure that each centre will have at least 25 beneficiaries. Only after this independent organization gives approval that the application of the concerned NGO be forwarded to the District Welfare Officer. Once this is done then the functioning of the centre should be monitored on a regular basis before any further grant is released to

them. This is the only way to ensure that properly functioning centres are being provided grant by the Ministry. In the absence of such a provision the grant is likely to be mis-utilized.

OPINION EXPRESSED BY THE DISTRICT WELFARE OFFICER AND HIS STAFF

Since the District Welfare Officer plays an important role in the functioning of the scheme related to rehabilitation of children of prostitutes we tried to contact as many Welfare Officers as possible. Where the Officers-in-charge was not available we spoke to the staff working under him to find out their perception of this scheme.

The Welfare Officer was of the opinion that the scheme by itself is a noble one and therefore needs to be promoted if the government sincerely feels that the evil of prostitution is to be minimised or even eliminated. But the very purpose of the scheme can be lost if the organizations selected for this purpose are not doing their work honestly. One of the main points of criticism, which they levelled about the scheme, was that the office of the Welfare Officer comes into picture only for the purpose of recommending any NGO for the sanction of grant-in-aid. Once the approval is granted at the District and at the state level then the Ministry sends the grant-in-aid directly to the NGO and that the District Welfare Officer does not even know whether grant has been given to the NGO concerned or not. What is even more important is that the District Welfare Officer has not been given any powers to monitor the functioning of the NGOs. They feel that no scheme can be successful without a proper monitoring process.

In the course of our discussions held with officials of the Ministry in New Delhi we were informed that although the Ministry was not informing the concerned District Welfare Officers about the sanction of grant-in-aid earlier, but since the last one year it has started informing the concerned Welfare Officers in each district. However, the Ministry has not yet thought of asking the district officials to monitor the working of the NGOs.

The District Welfare Officers also indicated that some NGOs are being run by people with a lot of political influence and they are getting their work done despite the fact that they have not given a favourable report to the NGO for running a centre for the rehabilitation of children of prostitutes. Such people, they claim, get their work done by applying political pressure. The Welfare Officers generally have expressed the opinion that the grant-in-aid should be routed through their office in the first instance and also that their office should be vested with the powers to monitor the functioning of the centres to ensure that each centre is running efficiently.

Yet another aspect highlighted by the Welfare Officers was that since the objective of the scheme is to rehabilitate the children of prostitutes with special focus on the girl child, the scheme will not serve its purpose fully if the girls continue to live in an environment from which the government wishes to remove them. These centres for the rehabilitation of children are all day centres and training is provided each day for duration ranging from four to six hours. Once the day's schedule is over the child returns home and continues to live in an environment, which is particularly unfit for the girl child. It is, therefore, felt that if positive results are to be achieved these children must stay in a hostel, away from their families where they would receive vocational training and get proper counseling so that they can ultimately lead a normal respectable life in the society.

We have so far summed up in brief about the scheme itself, the nodal agency, which has recently been introduced to monitor the functioning of NGOs and about the views of the District Welfare Officers. We shall now briefly outline the objectives and the methodology of the study.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The scheme is of relatively recent origin and covers only some districts. Besides this the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment had also not had it properly evaluated as yet so it expressed its desire to get an evaluation undertaken. The rationale behind it possibly is to get a proper feed back about the functioning of the scheme, its success and also have an idea about the aspects, which need further looking into so that it could be made more meaningful and extended. Thus, the Gird Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow undertook this evaluation study with the following objectives.

1. To find out the method adopted by the Voluntary Organizations for properly identifying and selecting children of prostitutes;
2. To analyze the services, which these organizations are providing for the rehabilitation of the children;
3. To have an in-depth knowledge of the extent to which the children are satisfied with the services which are being provided by these organizations; and,
4. To offer suggestions on the basis of our findings so that appropriate changes may be made in the working of the organizations to make them effective and for the new voluntary organizations, which the Ministry may subsequently select for providing grant-in-aid.

METHODOLOGY AND SAMPLE

For the purpose of the study it was proposed to undertake an evaluation of 16 organizations of Uttar Pradesh, which are working in the area of rehabilitation of children of prostitutes. Although the Ministry had provided us a list of 17 such organizations we were asked to leave out one organization namely SEWA from our survey. The district-wise details of the number of voluntary organizations is as follows:

Name of the District	No. of NGOs
Allahabad	4
Pratapgarh	3
Hardoi	2
Lucknow	2
Moradabad	2
Etah	1
Fajzabad	1
Farrukhabad	1
Total	16

It was further decided to base the study on primary information collected from the 16 voluntary organizations on one hand and from the children who are receiving vocational and other training in these organizations. Thus, the basis of the study is two sets of questionnaires. It was decided that from each organization we shall select 20 children at least. In this way it was expected that from the coverage of each of the 16 institutions we will cover a total sample of 320 children.

The time frame of the study was six months and the project was initiated in April 2000.

PERCEPTION OF THE MOTHERS WHOSE CHILDREN ARE BEING PROVIDED TRAINING

Before we present the analysis of our findings related to the different Voluntary Organizations and the children in each of them, we wish to present in brief the perceptions of the mothers whose children are the beneficiaries of the different organizations. In most cases the centres are not being run in localities where the prostitutes are residing. However, in some cases the centres are functioning within the same localities. It was in such centres where it was possible for us to contact the mothers that their views are being presented below. In the case of other centres, the individuals running the centres advised us not to enter the localities where the prostitutes reside as they said that we will not be treated very well in them. Those who are actually running the organizations themselves visit these localities under compulsion at the time of selection of beneficiaries.

The perception of prostitutes about the scheme of the Ministry is based on our discussions with these females in the districts of Pratapgarh, Allahabad, Etah and Jaunpur. In each of the four districts the centres are being run within the localities where the prostitute households are located or very close to it. The best response received by us was in Pratapgarh and so we were able to hold discussions with about 12 females. In the remaining three districts responses were not so easy and so our size of the sample was restricted to around five females each. Thus the observations recorded are based on our discussions with about 25 prostitutes whose children are receiving vocational training in the four districts mentioned above.

1. The first and most important aspect which, they feel must be looked into is the fact that the centres should be located within the locality where these prostitutes reside.

The rationale behind this argument is that in cases where centres are at a distance

the girl child has to stand up to taunts and insults of the other people particularly males;

2. The mothers very strongly feel that these centres should not be day centres but must have boarding facilities for the very simple reason that presently these children return home after the days training programme is over and so the girl child remains confined in an environment, which is not conducive for her;
3. The mothers have also expressed the opinion that a one-year training programme is not sufficient if proper vocational training is to be provided with the intention of inculcating sufficient skill in their children to be able to start a new profession. The prostitutes in Pratapgarh in particular favour a long-term training programme since they themselves are dissatisfied by their profession and are determined that their children at least should remain far away from this evil. They feel that the training course should be for a period of two years. The intentions of these females are very clear from the fact that they are sending their daughters for not only for vocational training but also for getting educated and a number of them have received higher education as well. In fact one centre of Pratapgarh has a teacher who is from among one of these families. One girl has even completed a course from the ITI. A number of girls also wish to take up the teaching profession after acquiring proper educational qualifications;
4. Besides the training programmes already being carried out in the different centres the mothers feel that in keeping with the present scenario, other programmes must also be introduced such as computer training, shorthand and typing, beautician's

course, painting, mehndi, etc. This has prompted one centre of Pratapgarh to introduce the beautician's course since this year;

5. As far as the boys are concerned, the mothers feel that they too should receive training in areas such as carpentry, welding, cycle and scooter repair, etc. The centres at present mainly cater to the needs of the girl child while most centres have boys as well as girls among their beneficiaries. Thus, the mothers feel that the boys should receive training in the areas more appropriate for them;
6. At present the Ministry does not have any provision of providing financial or other assistance to the beneficiaries of the centres once they have successfully completed their one-year training programme. The mothers therefore have strongly expressed their opinion that provision must be made to offer them suitable financial and other assistance if they are to be effectively rehabilitated. For this the government should provide sewing machines and a loan or subsidy of around 5-10 thousand rupees for starting a shop of their own.

These are some of the positive responses, which we received during the course of our discussions. But there were some prostitutes who also were skeptical about the scheme itself and so did not have a positive response. They were in fact critical of the scheme. The basis of their criticism centres around the following arguments:

1. In the centre of Jaunpur the prostitutes have attributed greater significance to money than any type of educational or vocational training. They openly accept the fact that they are satisfied with their profession and that they would like their daughters to continue with it. The situation is similar even in the district of Etah.

The centre at Etah has children generally below the age of eight years since the prostitutes allow them to attend the centre without any objection. But when it comes to their older daughters they prefer that their girls remain at home to follow the mother's footsteps. Thus the person running the centre has to make special efforts before he can lure the older girls into joining the vocational training at his centre.

Not only are the mothers not willing to allow their daughters to take up vocational training but the tout who act as intermediary also play a negative role in dissuading the mothers from sending the girl child. The NGOs have therefore to bribe these touts before they allow the children to get enrolled in the respective centres;

2. Some centres are training the children to take up music as a profession. However, the mothers are very critical of it as this training is in line with the profession of the dancing girls. They therefore want that no centre should teach music;
3. Mothers are also critical of the scheme on the ground that the scheme does not ensure proper rehabilitation of the children. As there is no effective follow up programme the very purpose of the scheme gets defeated since the children are unable to stand on their own feet. The girls are unable to go from house to house to get orders for tailoring as they are not welcome in general households. Even when such a girl child opens a shop they are unable to get sufficient orders because people in the area know of their background. Thus, while business is irregular, the society tends to look down on them and the girls are in a strange dilemma. They want to give up their profession but the society is unwilling to accept them. In the end most girls end up doing what their mothers have been doing over the years.

This is, therefore, the jist of our discussions in the four districts. It may be important to point out that the maximum positive responses have been received from Pratapgarh where the NGO has been doing excellent work since the centre began. Consequently the attitude of the mothers have also changed in a positive direction and they have started realizing the fact that their children deserve a better life.

In the next chapter we will now focus our attention on the various institutions which we have surveyed.

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CHAPTER II

PROFILE OF THE SELECTED INSTITUTIONS WORKING FOR THE REHABILITATION OF CHILDREN

As has been indicated earlier the study is based on a survey of 16 institutions spread over 8 districts as indicated in the list which was provided by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The list of the Institutions by their names, place of registration and actual area of operation is being given below:

Sl. No.	Name of Institution	District of Registration	District of Operation
1.	Manav Shiksha Prasar Samiti	Allahabad	Allahabad
2.	Gramothan Jan Sewa Sansthan	Allahabad	Allahabad
3.	Tilak Shaikshik Samiti	Allahabad	Allahabad
4.	Mahila Udyog Prashikshan Kendra	Allahabad	Allahabad
5.	Janapriya Sewa Sansthan	Allahabad	Pratapgarh
6.	Sanchetana Sansthan	Pratapgarh	Sultanpur
7.	Cosmic Society for Human Resource Development and Research	Pratapgarh	Jaunpur
8.	Dharmarth Sewa Praband Gram Samaj Kalyan Samiti	Hardoi	Lucknow
9.	Suman Children Welfare Centre	Hardoi	Hardoi
10.	Adarsh Bharti Vidya Mandir	Lucknow	Gonda
11.	Paropkarl Sansthan	Lucknow	Lucknow
12.	Shankar Junior High School Samiti	Moradabad	Moradabad
13.	Madarsa Bakariya Junior High School Samiti	Moradabad	Moradabad
14.	Shri Mauhar Singh Shiksha Samiti	Agra	Etah
15.	National Institute of Social Welfare	Faizabad	Faizabad
16.	Bharatiya Gramin Kshetriya Gramodaya Vikas Samiti	Etah	Fatehgarh (Farrukhabad)

It is quite evident from the list of institutions that although it seemed that we would have to cover eight districts for our survey, it turned out that although the place of registration was one district its area of operation where the centre for the rehabilitation of children of prostitutes is being run, is in a different district altogether. In fact in some cases we got the address of the place of registration while the actual area of operation was different as can be seen in two address of Pratapgarh and one of Hardoi. Similarly in some cases we were provided the address based on area of operation whereas the registration of the NGO was in a different district as is seen in the case of one agency each from Pratapgarh, Etah and Farrukhabad.

Effectively, therefore, we had to cover a total of 10 districts instead of 8 as originally proposed based on the addresses provided by the Ministry. Yet another basic drawback which we were faced with was the fact that some addresses were either incomplete or incorrect and in each case only the name of the agency was informed to us. We were not having the names of the individuals who were running the organizations. Consequently location of the agencies proved to be quite tedious because in any locality people can easily be identified by their names but reaching an agency is tough particularly when many agencies have not put up their boards properly. Both the agencies of Moradabad are no longer located in the district for the simple reason that the new district of Jyotirba Phule Nagar has been carved out of the old Moradabad district nearly 3.5 years ago. It will, therefore, be appropriate for the Ministry to write to all concerned agencies asking them to provide their exact postal addresses of not only the place of location but also the place where the centre is functioning. Not only is it inconvenient if the location of the centre is in a different district altogether but equally difficult if registration is at the district headquarter

while the centre is being run in a remote village upto 40 kilometres away from the district headquarter.

In the case of three agencies namely Suman Children Welfare Centre, Hardoi, Paropkari Sansthan, Lucknow and National Institute of Social Welfare, Faizabad, we were unable to establish any contact with the individuals who are running the agency. As far as the agency of Hardoi is concerned, there is another NGO functioning in that district. It was through him that we were informed that his centre has not been functioning for the last two years. While he was running the centre he did not pay his teachers in accordance to what has been sanctioned by the Ministry. As soon as the teachers learnt that they were being cheated, they registered a written complaint and a case was duly filed. Moreover the person is also in debt and so he does not stay at home most of the time. When we visited the centre there was a lock on his door and despite our reminders to him, he did not bother to either meet us or reply to our letter and reminders.

As far as Paropkari Sansthan, Lucknow is concerned, the very address he has given is incomplete as well as incorrect, as he is no longer living at that address. The house is occupied by an associate of his and when we contacted the associate we were told that the individual concerned is now living elsewhere and running his centre in the vicinity of his new residence. We were assured that he would meet us within a couple of days. We not only paid a second visit at the old address but also sent him letters requesting him to contact us. He however failed to do so. In fact we do not even know whether or not his centre is functioning at present.

The third agency, which failed to cooperate with us, was the National Institute of Social Welfare, Faizabad. The office of the organization is difficult to locate since it is located in a bye lane, within the premises of a hardware godown, The owner of the godown

is his landlord and he informed us that the office does not open regularly. It has only one or two persons and the person running the NGO comes only once in a while. We were provided his residential address, which was a village approximately 30 Kms. from Faizabad proper and so we visited his native place only to find the house locked. The servant informed us that he was not sure of the whereabouts of his master and informed us that he has residences in Faizabad, Lucknow and New Delhi. We therefore left a letter for him with his landlord in Faizabad and then contacted the District Welfare Officer and left a message for him there as well. However we received no response from him. We sent him a reminder from Lucknow as well but to no avail. In his case too we are totally unaware as to whether he is presently receiving any grant-in-aid from the Ministry and whether a Centre is being run by him.

During the course of our discussions at the Ministry we had informed Mr. Naik and Mr. Kalicharan that these three agencies have not reacted either on the letter sent to them by the Ministry to extend their co-operation to us or on the basis of our visits and reminders. We were advised by the Ministry to report all these cases and that the appropriate action will be taken at the level of the Ministry.

We will not describe briefly all those agencies who co-operated with us either fully or partly. Before we analyze the data, which we have obtained from these agencies it will be worthwhile to point out the type of problems, which we faced or the co-operation, which we received from these agencies individually. It would be pertinent to point out that every single agency had received the letter from the Ministry which had clearly asked the NGOs to extend their co-operation to us in the smooth conduct of the study.

A. ALLAHABAD

1. Mahila Udyog Prashikshan Kendra

The address provided by this agency is of a locality in the heart of Allahabad. It is a residential area and he has given the address of his house. There is no board to indicate that such an organization is even in existence. It was fortunate that since we had visited the District Welfare Officer, we knew the name of the President of the Society and so we could with some difficulty reach his residence. He informed us that the Centre which he is running is in Jasara block of the district and that the centre is functioning. We informed him that the team of field investigators would be visiting his centre for an interview of the students, who are enrolled. We informed him of the exact date when our team would visit him and he volunteered to take them to the centre. However, when the team paid him a visit on the appointed date he tried his best to dissuade the team from visiting his centre. He even had the impertinence to say that we could report his case to the Ministry. He is an influential man with political links. However, he finally agreed to take the team to his centre, which was around 25-30 kilometres away in Jasara block. He has been running a Junior High School in Jasara block in a remote rural area inhabited by people belonging to very low income. This area in fact does not have any prostitute households. Not only is he taking grant-in-aid for this centre but he is also receiving grant for running a day-care centre for the old. For this also he has given the same address. When our team visited the centre there were only around two or three children playing in the school premises and there was no sign of any teachers' even of the Junior High School. There was nothing to indicate that a vocational training centre is running. This is so because the President had informed that he is providing training for tailoring, embroidery and painting and the centre did not have even one sewing machine. When asked to explain this he said that all sewing

machines have been sent for repair. The two children who he presented before our field team admitted that they are children enrolled in his school and not children of prostitutes. Even the District Welfare Officer admitted the fact that his centres for rehabilitation of prostitutes as well as the day care centre for old people are both fake and only on paper. So although our team visited the centre along with the individual who is incharge of it we could not find any children at all to interview. He, however, provided us details of the grant-in-aid which he has been receiving and his statement of expenditure on a year-wise basis.

2. Manav Shiksha Prasar Samiti and Tilak Shaikshik Samiti

Both these centres are in effect a family affair since they are being run by a father and son respectively. The father started a school in the late 1970s in the area, which is the present address of the NGO, the address of the son is also in the same area of a few houses away. The father's centre is in Nawabganj Block of Allahabad in a village named Atrampur around 20 kilometres away from Allahabad. The centre, which the son is running is located in Allahpur locality of Tilak Nagar within Allahabad. Even these agencies had informed us that their centres are functioning and that they would show it to us when we pay them a visit. The father and son together are running a primary school as well as a degree college for girls besides the grant, which they are receiving for the centres for the rehabilitation of children of prostitutes. Manav Shiksha Prasar Samiti is also running a day-care centre as well as an old home (residential) for which it is receiving grant-in-aid from the Ministry.

Both the father and son claimed that the type of training being provided included tailoring, embroidery and music. But also admit the fact that they are putting greater emphasis on education. When our team visited Manav Shiksha Prasara Samiti in Tilak Nagar the President of the Society informed us that since the police had conducted a raid on the families of the prostitute households, only a few days before our visiting the centre, these households had got scattered and those prostitutes which were rounded up have been sent to the 'Nari Sudhar Grah' while others have escaped to the adjoining rural locations. Thus, the children are unable to attend classes on a regular basis. It was claimed that the centre has 21 girls and 4 boys but of late only very few come to the centre and that too irregularly. On both the days when we visited the centre we could not find even a single child belonging to the centre. As has been indicated the agency is also running a school and some children enrolled in the school were found. Thus, we were unable to carry out a survey of the children since the agency could not even provide a date on which they could arrange to collect the children for our interview. The centre had two sewing machines, one pair of *tablas*, one harmonium and a *dholak* and the children of the school admitted that some training of tailoring and music does take place.

In the case of Tilak Shaikshik Samiti located in Nawabganj, the President of the NGO gave us a totally different picture when we went for the survey of the children and the centre. He was unwilling to take us to the Centre to begin with on the ground that since the Ministry has not released his grant for almost one and a half years they are unable to disburse the salaries of the staff appointed at the centre and so they have stayed away from the centre as well. Finally, after a lot of persuasion he agreed to provide us the address of the centre on the condition that we will go there without him. On reaching the centre all that we found was one large sized room having no sewing machines or any other

musical instruments either. People residing in the area confirmed that only a primary school functions there and it was also informed to us that in the entire area there are no families of prostitutes.

3. Gramothan Jan Sewa Sansthan, Rasulabad

This agency is located in the Rasulabad locality of Allahabad around 15 Kms from the main township. Out of the four agencies of Allahabad surveyed by us this is the only agency which is actually functioning. The area of Rasulabad has a number of prostitute families mainly constituting those families who have been driven out of the traditional red light area of Meerganj in Allahabad. The reason for the successful running of the Centre is the fact that it actually has a population of prostitutes residing in the area. The individual who is running the centre is an advocate in the Allahabad High Court and for the Centre he has taken on rent a building having three rooms of which two are being used as the training centre. Despite the fact that the locality is one which has prostitutes the centre is not getting enough number of children each year on a voluntary basis and so the help of the local police as well as the touts of the prostitutes is being taken. The centre is providing tailoring and embroidery as well as painting, music and dancing facilities to the beneficiaries. They have 4 sewing machines and one embroidery machine on which the children are being taught. On the day of our visit there were a total of 24 children present in the centre and we interviewed all the children of the centre. These children are reaching the centre from eight different localities around Rasulabad. The children are taken out on an excursion tour once in each year.

In summing therefore we can say that although there were four different agencies in Allahabad only one was actually a running centre. Two of them are functioning only on paper and the fourth did not have any children at time of our survey and so with the little

evidence we have it can not be said with any certainty as to how genuine even this centre is. In fact if the centre of Rasulabad had not been shown to us with ease by its Chairman, the other three would not have co-operated even to provide the address of their respective centres. However all the four co-operated in giving us details about the grant-in-aid received by them and the details of its expenditure for the different years.

B. PRATAPGARH

1. Janpriya Sewa Sansthan

This institution is being run by a rather dynamic person who is simultaneously running two centres for the rehabilitation of children of prostitutes and they have named their centres 'Aashraya-I' and 'Aashraya-II' respectively. Each centre has twenty-five children. These centres are being run in Ajit Nagar locality of Pratapgarh which is known to be a locality where prostitute families reside. Both the centres are located close to each other and at each centre there is enough space as well as sewing machines etc. to meet the requirements of children. The centre is providing training in tailoring, embroidery, knitting and fabric painting. Keeping in tune with the requests of the children as well as their mothers, the centre has also introduced a beautician's course from this year. In fact these centres have been converted into training cum production centres. The centre receives orders for tailoring, embroidery and fabric painting and this is then passed on to the children who therefore earn while they are being trained. For the entertainment of the children the each centre has a TV set, carromboard and chess, etc. Each centre also has 3 sewing and two embroidery machines. One of the teachers who is employed in the centre is an MA B.Ed. and belongs to one of the prostitute households herself. Thus, the centre has been so successful primarily as a result of her untiring efforts.

The centre takes children regularly for the annual excursion. In order to ensure that the child becomes properly adept in either tailoring or embroidery they are allowed to attend the courses for two or even three years. Although the Ministry has made provision only for non-formal education this centre is providing tuition facilities to those children who are appearing in the High School or Board examinations from among the prostitute families.

From this centre we have interviewed a total of thirty children.

2. Sanchetana Sansthan

This agency is registered in Pratapgarh since the President of the society has given his residential address in the registration papers but the place where the centre is located and functioning is Daryabad in Sultanpur district. Although the centre is being run on paper by a lady the actual brain behind it is her father-in-law who remains in the background because he is a government servant. This location is around 50 kms. from Pratapgarh. When we enquired as to why he selected a different district for his centre he informed us that since a centre is already functioning in Pratapgarh they were unable to run another centre. The other reason cited has been that within the district his reputation would have been at stake if people around became aware of the fact that his society is giving training to children of prostitutes. He has pointed out that in Sultanpur the prostitutes are mainly dancing girls and not seriously involved in the flesh trade. Prostitute children from three different localities are being provided vocational training in tailoring and embroidery at this centre. Their centre, which is housed in a rented building, has four rooms. They have six sewing machines and one embroidery machine and the centre is fully equipped with furniture and electrical fittings. They have also provided a black and

white TV set for the entertainment of the children. Besides vocational training they are also providing non-formal education to the children enrolled in their centre. We have surveyed 24 out of the 25 children of the institute since one child was absent on the day we reached the centre for survey.

3. Cosmic Society for Human Resource Development and Research

This society is being run by an individual who is a doctor by profession and while the registration of the society is in Pratapgarh the area of operation is Jaunpur, which is approximately 100 kms. from Pratapgarh. Even in the case of this agency the reason for selecting Jaunpur is that Pratapgarh already has an effectively functioning NGO. Moreover, Jaunpur is his in-laws place and they are influential people of the district. Thus he finds it easy to run the centre in a district 100 kms. away from his place of residence. Being a doctor in Pratapgarh proper and a person of repute, he was also keen to start the centre in a different district altogether.

The centre is being run very close to the area where the prostitutes are residing. Children come to the centre from 3 different localities. The centre has only a two-room accommodation. Since majority of the children are illiterate the centre has to give equal attention to non-formal education as well. The vocational training is being provided in tailoring and embroidery. The centre has 4 sewing machines. It has 25 children and we could survey 21 children of this centre as only 21 were present on the day of our visit.

In the case of Pratapgarh, therefore, our experience was much more pleasant since we found all the centres functioning properly. We received full co-operation from the individuals running each of these three centres. They not only provided all necessary information about the grant-in-aid received and year-wise details of expenditure but also

willingly showed their respective centres as they were functioning well and we could easily interview the children who are receiving training in these centres.

From the remaining districts we have one agency each:

C. HARDOI

Dharmartha Sewa Prabandha Avam Samaj Kalyan Samiti

The person running the agency as its President has not given his own address in the registration papers. Instead the address is that of the Vice-President of the society. The address is a village around 30-35 Kms away from HarDOI proper and we could locate the place with considerable difficulty after the officials at the District Welfare Office gave us specific directions to reach the village. Fortunately the letter from the Ministry had reached him and we could find him at his residence. The residence does not carry any board to indicate that it is the registered address of a society. We travelled all the 35 Kms only to be told that the centre of theirs is functioning in Lucknow since the very beginning. Out of the 16 agencies, which we have surveyed, this is the oldest and has been receiving grant-in-aid since 1992-93. We tried to contact the President but failed to do so and so all the information was provided by the Vice-President. We were informed that when the scheme was initiated in 1992-93, it was applicable only for the larger sized cities and so they were unable to run a centre in HarDOI district either in the urban or rural areas. This fact could not be verified by us at the Ministry. In the initial period from 1992-93 to 1996, the centre was functioning in the Rajajipuram locality of Lucknow. However, since then they have changed the location and shifted to Jankipuram area where they have been running the centre since 1996. He has further informed that he now wishes to shift the centre to a rural area of Lucknow namely Gosaiganj as he has covered almost all the children of this area.

Presently the centre is getting children from the localities of Behta, Atrauli, Paharpur and Bahadurpur, which are all close to the Jankipuram centre.

We were taken to the centre for inspection of the centre as well as interview of the children. The centre is housed in a small house comprising of only 3 small rooms. The building is in a dilapidated condition and space is actually insufficient to provide training to 25 children at a time as well as support a staff of 4-5 persons. Since it was a location within Lucknow we visited his centre on three different occasions but on no occasion were there any more than around 10-12 children although the register shows an enrolment of 25 children. We could cover a total of 23 children. All the children did not appear to belong to prostitute households and so it appears that some were assembled from the locality to complete the quota of 25 as per the requirements. At the centre he has 10 sewing machines out of which two were out of order. For the entertainment of the children the centre has a black and white TV set.

The agency has also provided us year-wise details of the grant-in-aid, which it has received and also details of the utilization of the grant-in-aid.

D. ETAH

Shri Mauhar Singh Shiksha Samiti

The agency has its headquarter in Village Gahetu of Etah district about 30 kilometres from Etah proper but the centre is functioning in Hindu Nagar locality of Etah around 7 kilometres from Etah proper. Thus, it was very tedious approaching the centre for the simple reason that Village Gahetu is in a remote area and the last two kilometres

have to be covered by foot. So we had to go back and ultimately locate the centre with the help of the District Welfare Officer.

On reaching the centre we observed that the only space which they have is one room and one verandah. Earlier the centre was providing tailoring and embroidery facilities but this has been discontinued because now the centre has only small children in age group below 11 years. It is not possible for the centre to provide vocational training to such small children and so the agency is concentrating on non-formal education exclusively. We were informed that the centre has one sewing and one embroidery machine only but it was not on display since the centre has stopped giving vocational training. The only year when grant-in-aid was received by this agency was during the year 1995-96 but the president claims that he is still running the centre. Only a few children are those belonging to prostitute families. The rest are children from the slum area. On the day of our survey we found 19 children at the centre and they were interviewed by us. The agency also provided details of the grant-in-aid, which it has received so far as well as details of expenditure.

E. FARRUKHABAD

Bhartiya Gramin Kshetra Gramodyog Vikas Samiti

The place of registration of this society is Etah but the place where a centre for the rehabilitation of children of prostitutes is shown in block Jatpura, Village Shamsabad in Farrukhabad district. The centre is located around 40 kilometres away from the district headquarter. The working office of the society is located in Fatehgarh, Farrukhabad. The address, which we received, was of Fatehgarh and it was extremely difficult for us to locate

the office. Once we could reach the place we were told that now only the board of the Society is left and that the individual running the society has gone to Aligarh and that some of the staff members pay a visit occasionally in order to find out if some letters have been sent to the Society. We were informed that the letters of the Ministry has been received by the staff members. Since the office was a rented house the landlord had taken over possession of the premises. He told us that he would send a message to his staff. Two staff members then paid us a visit and confirmed that the President of the Society is no longer staying in Fatehgarh since they received grant-in-aid in 1998 and have not received any grant since then as the centre has been blacklisted. The staff members were very critical of him as their salaries have been held back for quite some time. They promised to convey our message to the President of the society. The President then came to Lucknow and informed us that he had gone to Aligarh for his treatment. We finalized a date for our visit and we were assured that he and his staff would be present in Fatehgarh and would then accompany us to the centre, which he said was functioning despite non-receipt of grant from the Ministry. However, when we visited Fatehgarh the President was not to be found and one of the staff members then told us that the centre is not functioning. We still visited the centre only to find that it was not working. The landlady who has rented out the place for the centre informed us that she had received a letter from the President requesting her to collect a few children so that we would get the impression that the centre is functioning. The centre has two rooms and one tin shed. The landlady has not been paid her rent for months. The centre has six sewing machines and other furniture. The landlady informed that when the centre functioned it had the full quota of 25 children but they were not children of prostitutes but belonged to the 'Nut' community.

The individual, who runs the society, is operating in about 8 districts as he himself disclosed to us. In these districts he claims to be running training centre for women, and vocational centre for rehabilitation of people. The people, who know him well, informed that he is basically a man who does not work properly and honestly anywhere. Not only has he not paid his staff members and defaulted in payment of rent but he also owes money to various other persons as well.

F. LUCKNOW

Adarsh Bharati Vidya Mandir

This centre is being run with its registered office in Lucknow and the president of the society is a practicing lawyer in the Lucknow High Court. In Lucknow he is successfully running a school of the same name as his society. When we contacted him we were informed that he received grant-in-aid during the years 1995-96 and 1996-97. Although the society is registered in Lucknow he told us that for the two years during which he received grant-in-aid his centre for the rehabilitation of prostitutes was being run in Gonda district. The actual place was Maddepura village in block Colonelganj. This village had a population of prostitutes and so he functioned in the district for two years. The girls were provided training in tailoring while the boys were taught repairing cycles and cycle rickshaw and caning of chairs. When we asked him why he selected Gonda despite being based in Lucknow he told us that the then District Welfare Officer refused to clear his papers on the ground that Lucknow was not a registered red-light district. He, therefore, was forced to shift his area of operation to Gonda. Since this incidence took place way back in 1995-96 we could not confirm this fact from the Welfare Officer because he no longer is posted in Lucknow. However, what is difficult to understand is that one agency of Lucknow is

actually operating in the district since 1992-93 although their place of registration is Hardoi, and there is yet another agency which is registered in Lucknow and is stated to be working as well. This is the agency, which did not meet us despite our efforts to do so.

The President of Adarsh Bharati Vidya Mandir Society informed that since he has provided training to all the children in the locality where he was functioning he has wound up the centre and has stopped requesting the Ministry to renew his grant-in-aid after 1996-97. He had taken up a rented accommodation to run his centre and this too has been closed down. He, therefore, informed us that in case we go to Gonda we would not be able to gain anything. Thus our team did not visit Gonda. He, however, provided us details of the grant received and its expenditure.

G. MORADABAD

In Moradabad district there were two agencies working for the rehabilitation of children of prostitutes. They are both in the same village of Said Nagali, which is now no longer apart of Moradabad district and is presently a part of the newly formed district of Jyotirba Phule Nagar. Said Nagali is approximately 28 kilometres from the township of Moradabad.

1. Madarsa Bakarya Junior High School Samiti

Madarsa Bakarya Junior High School Samiti is registered in Moradabad and till the time Said Nagali was not carved out to be a part of Jyotirba Phule Nagar, the centre too was being run in Moradabad district itself. The agency received grant-in-aid during the years 1995-96 to 1997-98. Since then it has stopped requesting for grant-in-aid because

they are finding it increasingly difficult to get children from prostitute households. It was informed to us that previously it was possible to identify such households and to then attract their children for training in the centre. But during the last year in particular they were unable to get 25 beneficiaries. They approached the District Welfare Officer with this problem of theirs and he asked them to select street children and children of destitute families etc. to complete the quota of 25 beneficiaries. They have therefore closed down their centres completely for the past three years. When we paid a visit to the President of the society we found only the primary school which is being run by the society. The agency provided us the financial details of the two years during which the centre was functional.

2. Shankar Junior High School Samiti

This society has a school, which initially began as a Junior High School but it has now been duly recognised and converted into an Inter College having over 1500 children. Besides the Inter College at Said Nagali, the society is running two more Junior High schools in different locations. The society first received grant-in-aid in 1995-96 and has been getting grant regularly since then.

Till last year the centre was functioning within the premises of the Inter College. However, the space was not sufficient even for the college itself and so they have now started operating the centre in a rented house where they have three rooms and a verandah. They are providing training in tailoring, embroidery and knitting. They have a total of 6 sewing machines two embroidery machines and 2 knitting machines at the centre and the centre is equipped with adequate furniture. When we first paid a visit to the President, we met the Principal of the Inter College and she informed that the society president will meet us in the evening. The President did pay us a visit and informed us that

he is having a great deal of difficulty in finding children of prostitutes for training and he too confirmed that the District Welfare Officer has granted them permission to select children who belong to destitute families and street children for training. He went on to inform us that during the previous year he had only two children whose mothers were prostitutes. He said that he could not take us to the centre for inspection as it was closed for two days and so we fixed a date when he said would be convenient for him and that we could inspect the centre and speak to the children. However when we reached Said Nagali on the appointed date there was not even one child to be found in the centre. He claimed that the children were having summer vacations. We informed him that the centre is supposed to be functioning throughout the year six days a week and to this he was unable to give a suitable reply. The fact is that the centre has shown enrolment of those children who are studying in the school, which they are running. He did not even allow us the liberty to discuss things with the staff employed by him in the centre for fear that we might find out that they are those who are employed in the school and have been asked to report on duty at the centre only to be present at the time of our inspection.

People living in the vicinity of the centre confirmed that there are no regular timings for the centre and that the centre runs as per the convenience of its president. The people also confirmed the fact that in the locality or even in the adjoining areas there are no prostitute families.

When we visited the District Welfare Officer, she was a lady who had been posted to the district only very recently. She said that she was aware of the centre that was being run by the agency and that if they are enrolling children, who do not belong to prostitute families, they should not be given any grant-in-aid.

It is quite evident from what has been described above that out of the 16 agencies covered by us, three have not co-operated with us in any way and so we do not have any information about them. Then there were six agencies, which have been working and in each of them the centres are functioning and children are being provided vocational training and non-formal education. This leaves us with 7 agencies from which we received co-operation only as far as the details of their financial statements are concerned. However in none of these seven agencies the training centres are working. One centre each of Lucknow and Moradabad have accepted the fact that they have closed down their centres and have stopped taking grant-in-aid. One centre each of Allahabad and Farrukhabad are non-functional because they have not been receiving grant-in-aid for over one and a half years. This leaves us with three agencies. Of these one agency of Allahabad stated that although their centre was running, it has closed down recently since a police raid on the prostitute households have scared the prostitutes and they have shifted to some other locality. The remaining two institutions located in Allahabad and Moradabad respectively are the only ones where the centre is not functioning and where the President has failed to provide a convincing answer as to why the centres are non-functional.

In the course of our discussions with the individuals who are running these institutions we could find out the type of problems which they face and their suggestions which they feel will make the scheme more effective. These aspects are being discussed below.

Barring only one or two agencies, all of them are extremely critical of the role, which the officials in the office of the District Welfare Officer, CDO and the Directorate of Social Welfare, Lucknow are playing. The NGOs say that they have to go through a lot of difficulty and red tapism before their applications are forwarded. The entire process of

clearance comes to a standstill if at any stage the officials concerned do not co-operate. In such an eventuality they have to run from pillar-to-post in order to get their work done and a lot of time is wasted as well as money is spent travelling to the Social Welfare Directorate, Lucknow. Many NGOs have openly accepted the fact that they have to grease the palms of the officials at different stages to ensure that their work is done. They have reported that to get their work done they have to spend around 15 per cent of their grant before they receive the grant-in-aid. Since 15 per cent is a sizeable amount of money it then is bound to reflect on the quality of training which they provide. In fact one individual frankly admitted the fact that the teachers are not paid in accordance with the amount sanctioned by the Ministry. These teachers also do not complain because in a rural area they are unable to receive even such type of jobs. He told us that if we want to verify this information we will not be able to do so because the teachers will not disclose the fact that they are being paid less than the amount on which they are affixing their signatures. Similarly some have even accepted that they are unable to provide refreshments daily to the children at the centre. Their suggestion is that the Ministry should send their representative once in March and then in August to make an appraisal of their centres and release grants on a timely basis in all those cases whose work is found satisfactory.

When we asked them about their opinion of the Nodal Agency not all the NGOs were aware of the role which the nodal agency has been assigned. However most of them thought that the nodal agency would be much better than the government agency and that since senior teachers of the University are involved in the inspection, they will be more understanding and less demanding. In fact they feel that the entire work of providing clearance to the NGOs should be handled by the Nodal Agency instead of the District Social Welfare Officer.

All of the NGOs were unanimous in expressing their view that if this scheme of the government is to achieve its objective, the centre particularly for the girls, must be a residential one with a training period of two years. They have said that it is with considerable effort that the girls are lured into joining the centre and if by the afternoon they go back to their mothers it is extremely difficult to visualise that they can be rehabilitated and drawn away from the profession of their mothers.

The NGOs are also critical of the fact that although the Ministry has provided funds for the training of children, there is no scheme through which these children could be provided loan or subsidy to start their own work and live an independent and respectable life. In fact they are not even given a sewing machine or an embroidery machine to start their own work. They therefore feel that an appropriate scheme must be chalked out which will ensure that the boys and girls are provided some financial assistance as well as proper counseling so that their problems can be addressed and sorted out.

Since the centres have a number of girls taking up training the NGOs feel that the Ministry should also make provision for the employment of a *chawkidar*. It is quite normal to find that young boys from adjoining areas gather around the centre at the time when children are arriving in the centre and while they are leaving after the day's training is over. A *Chawkidar* will ensure that the girls are not troubled by such unwanted boys.

The opinion of different NGOs were divided on the issue of location of the centre. One group felt that if the children are to be kept away from the atmosphere of their families and surroundings it is essential that the training centre should be located away from where their households are located. Although the centres are only day centres and function for only 4-6 hours but it will at least ensure that the children remain in a different and healthier

environment and this will be effective in giving them proper training and also counseling to take up a more respectable profession. Those who are opposed to this argue that where the centres are located away from their place of stay the girl children face difficulties of different types while coming to and returning from the centre. This then becomes one of the factors, which dissuades both the girls from taking up the training programme as well as their mothers from allowing their daughters to attend the training programme.

The other issue, which has been raised, is that related to timely release of the grant-in-aid. The NGOs are given grant-in-aid on a six monthly basis. But they have to make appointments for the full year. Thus if the grant, particularly for the second half of the year, is not released on time the training programme tends to suffer because the maximum effort of individual running the agency is spent on getting the second instalment released. The staff gets agitated if salaries are not paid on time and even the provision of giving the children refreshments every day suffers from lack of funds. Many a time it takes even six months or more before the second instalment is released. They therefore feel that the Ministry must evolve some means through which the formalities of inspection of the centres and the final approval of release of the second instalment is duly completed on time and the grant is released on a timely basis.

Some of the NGOs have expressed the view that their centres should be monitored properly. This will have a two-fold effects in their opinion. First of all it will keep a check on their working and so will keep them functioning efficiently. Their drawbacks can be identified by the monitoring agency and this will help them to function even better. Secondly, through the monitoring agency they too can voice their problems in the day to day functioning of the centres and offer suggestions, which, if found suitable, may be adopted by the Ministry. In this way even the NGOs would stand to gain.

The scheme of the Ministry has laid the main focus on the girl child. However, once the NGOs start a centre in a given district they are not always able to get a full quota of 25 girls to attend the training programme. Since the centre must have 25 children the institutions have then to take boys as well. Added to it is the fact that in centres like Moradabad the prostitute households are not enough to ensure a full quota of 25 beneficiaries even if both boys and girls are taken together. Thus, they have been selecting street children as well as those from destitute families. Over and above this the other equally important aspect is that vocational training can only be provided to a child who is at least 12-13 years of age. Children below 12 are hardly capable of learning the different vocations for which training is provided. Thus in the case of the young ones the focus is entirely on non-formal education and vocational training has to be left out. The institution functioning at Etah is one such example. In such cases the rehabilitation programme is not even being carried out.

The NGOs have also expressed the view that the grant-in-aid has been unchanged since 1992-93 and should be suitably increased keeping in mind the way prices have escalated over the years. We appraised them of the proposed revision and they were quite satisfied with the changes. They however added that even the provision of allotting Rs.5/- per day per child for refreshment should have been suitably increased.

The primary information collected from the different agencies working for the rehabilitation of children of prostitutes is presented in five tables given at the end of the chapter. The first table provides general information about the agencies about their place and year of registration and location of the training centre. It is very evident from the table that a majority of agencies have started receiving grant-in-aid from the Ministry in either 1994 or 1995. In fact there are only two agencies in which case the years are different.

One agency is registered at Hardoi and they have been receiving grant-in-aid since 1992. The second agency is of Farrukhabad which is relatively new and received grant-in-aid in 1998. Out of the 13 agencies, which co-operated with us three have stopped functioning as centres for the rehabilitation of children of prostitutes. Two on the ground that prostitutes children can not found any longer. There are two agencies of Lucknow and one of Moradabad. The thlrd agency is of Farrukhabad, which is lying closed because of non-receipt of grant-in-aid. The table further highlights the fact that it is not necessary that the place of registration of an agency is also the place where is centre has worked or is working for the rehabilitation of the children of prostitutes (Table 2.1).

Table 2.2 provides information about the individuals who are running the thirteen agencies covered by us. The table amply highlights the fact that most of the individuals are not very old. Their ages range from a low of 28 years to a high of 54 years and maximum are concentrated in the age group of 45 to 50 years. Thus, they are an enthusiastic lot. Added to it is the fact that all are educated. Barring three whose educational qualification is only Intermediate the rest are Graduates or above and even possess professional degrees such as MBBS and LLB. Two Institutions were such that they are also handling some other scheme of the Ministry as well mainly the old age home or the day care centre for the aged persons. Only three individuals have said that they do not have any other profession besides running the scheme of the Ministry. All the others have some other profession as well. They are either lawyers, doctors, businessmen, agriculturists or are those managing schools. When we asked them about the source of information regarding this particular scheme of the Ministry we received various answers. As many as six stated that they received the information from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, New Delhi. Another five admitted that their source of information was

the office of the District Social Welfare Officer. The remaining two learnt about this scheme from the Directorate of Social Welfare, Lucknow (Table 2.2).

Details about selection of beneficiaries and about the scheme are presented in Table 2.3. When we enquired from the agencies as to the method of selection of the beneficiaries we got a number of responses. The most significant methods of selection has been area survey, efforts put in by the teachers and co-ordinator, personal contact, help of the Gram Pradhan and other local people and that of the police personnel of the concerned area. The maximum number of agencies have relied on their teachers and co-ordinators, other staff and area survey. The problems, which they face in selecting children, include that of motivating the child or his mother and of even finding sufficient number of children belonging to prostitute households. This problem is found in Moradabad. However in most cases the agencies do not face any problem with respect to selection of beneficiaries. The problems related to obtaining grant whether new one, or renewal or the second instalment, concentrate around the fact that undue delay takes place in approval and its clearance in the government offices and the fact that there are far too many offices involved in this process. In the case of two agencies, they have also indicated that the government officials demand money for doing the work. Only one agency of Moradabad has stated that they face no problem with respect to sanction of grant-in-aid. Except for one agency of Lucknow, all others have expressed the opinion that the grant-in-aid should be increased keeping in view the changes in the price index. In fact, when they heard from us that the Ministry is considering an upward revision in the grant-in-aid, they were quite satisfied with the steps, which the Ministry proposes to undertake.

Except for two agencies, which have expressed the view that the beneficiaries are not very keen on the training programme, all the other agencies have reported that the children are very keen or interested in the training programme. In the opinion of these individuals it is the mothers whose attitude towards this training which does not seem very enthusiastic. Only in three cases the mothers are very happy with this scheme of the Ministry. In another five cases the mothers are satisfied and feel that the scheme is good. In the remaining agencies they are not very keen and the reason behind their attitude is either the unwillingness to let their daughters change the traditional profession or that they do not feel that the scheme itself will be really beneficial for their children (Table 2.3).

Details of year-wise grant-in-aid received by different agencies, the resources which they themselves generate and the loans which they have to take to meet differences in income over expenditure are shown in Table 2.4. It has already been indicated earlier that each agency has to raise 10 per cent of the resources from its own means to run each centre, since the Ministry provides only 90 per cent of the total grant-in-aid every year. In order to contribute the 10 per cent as their own share, these agencies are raising funds by asking people of the area to give donations to their society. Besides this those who are working in other professions are also contributing from their own pocket in order to ensure that 10 per cent condition of the Ministry is fulfilled. In all the cases, the agencies have to take loans from the banks as well. The need for such loans arise because the second instalment of the grant gets delayed by months. Similarly, in anticipation of the fact that grant will be renewed, they give extension to teachers and select beneficiaries for the next year and start making expenses on the training programme (Table 2.4).

As far as the expenditure pattern is concerned, it is the same in each agency since the Ministry has specified the amount, which is to be spent on each head of expenditure. For example the amount sanctioned for the programme co-ordinator-cum-councillor is Rs.2500 per month, for both the NFE and vocational teachers it is Rs.1500 each per month. The ayah is to be paid Rs.900 per month and the part time doctor is to receive Rs.600 per month for the services provided by him. Besides this each agency is sanctioned Rs.3000 per month and Rs.2000 per month respectively towards rent for the accommodation where the centre is running and as contingency expenses. Besides these monthly payments which an agency is to make the Ministry in providing Rs.5 per day per child for 25 days per month towards his refreshment expenses and Rs.3000 per annum for taking out the children on an excursion. Since these amounts have being pre-determined by the Ministry, the pattern of expenditure of all agencies is therefore similar.

Table 2.5 gives the year-wise details of each agency about the children who have received training. It has already been indicated that the scheme gives special focus on the girl child. Out of the 13 institutions for which we have information, five of them have provided vocation training to only girls. Out of these five, four are functional agencies namely:

1. Gramothan Jan Sewa Sansthan, Allahabad,
2. Sanchetana Sansthan, Pratapgarh (Sultanpur),
3. Cosmic Society, Pratapgarh (Jaunpur),
4. Janpriya Sewa Sansthan, (Pratapgarh (Two centres)

The fifth centre, Adarh Bharati Vidya Mandir, Lucknow provided training during two years. They were running two centres exclusively for girls but the centres are now closed.

As far as the remaining agencies are concerned, their training centre includes a mixture of boys and girls. However, in three agencies of Allahabad and one each of Hardoi and Farrukhabad, the proportion of girls is much higher as compared to the boys. Out of these five agencies, the only functional agency is the one at Hardoi since we found the centres of the other places without any children. One agency of Allahabad and that of Farrukhabad have been forced to close the centre for non-receipt of grant-in-aid. One agency of Allahabad claimed that its centre has closed down only recently as a result of police raid conducted in the locality where the prostitutes were living. In the case of the fifth agency, which is also from Allahabad, the centre was non-functional despite the fact that on paper it is supposed to be functional and he is receiving grant-in-aid each year.

This leaves us with three centres where among the beneficiaries boys outnumber girls. In both the centres of Moradabad boys account for around two-third to three-fourths of the total strength of beneficiaries. However, only one of these is presently functional. One has stopped the centre as well as taking grant because they were finding it difficult to select children of prostitutes. The second agency claims to be working but the centre was not functioning and we were not given any justifiable reason as to why there were no children. Even in the case of agency located in Etah boys are more than the number of girls.

Out of the 13 centres for which we have information, ten are such which are located in Hindu dominated areas and so the majority of children belong to Hindu households. In the case of remaining 3 agencies the location of the centre is in Muslim dominated areas and so a higher percentage of children belong to that community.

Coming to children who are the beneficiaries of the agencies, we have classified the children into five age groups. It is generally believed that if the child is below 10 years of age he or she is not in a position to be provided vocational training as the child is far too young. To get an idea of this we took the children from each centre for the last year for which information was provided by each agency. It was revealed that in as many as six of these 13 centres over half the beneficiaries were upto an age of only 10 years each. Etah In particular was the district where this problem is most acute and as many as 21 out of the 25 children belong to this category. Thus, they have openly accepted that heir centre is only providing non-formal education. In all the centres the children are generally concentrated in the age group 11-12 or 13-14 years. In fact even an eleven-year-old child can not be expected to learn very much at that young age. The only centre to have ensured that children are old enough to take up vocational training is Janpriya Sewa Sansthan, Pratapgarh. Not only it is running both its centres exclusively for girls but as many as 15 out of its 50 girls are aged above 14 years and another 27 of them are 13-14 years in age. It is for this specific reason that this is the centre, which has the best performance among the 16 centres surveyed by us (Table 2.5).

We have covered all the different aspects as far as the details of 16 agencies and their functioning are concerned. In the next chapter we will analyze the primary information collected by us from the children who are receiving training in the different agencies.

Table 2.1 : General Information about the Institutions

District	Place of Registration	Location of Training Centre	Year of Registration of Society	Year of Receiving Grant from Ministry	Whether Centre is continuing or stopped
Allahabad	Allahabad	Tilak Nagar Allahabad	1987-88	1994	Continuing
Allahabad	Allahabad	Rasulabad, Allahabad	1990-91	1995	Continuing
Allahabad	Allahabad	Atranpur, Allahabad	1977-78	1994	Continuing
Allahabad	Allahabad	Jasra, Allahabad	1982-83	1995	Continuing
Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh	Daryabad, Sultanpur	1989	1995	Continuing
Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh	Alanganj, Jaunpur	1987-88	1995	Continuing
Pratapgarh	Allahabad	Ajit Nagar, Pratapgarh	1986	1995	Continuing
Hardoi	Hardoi	Lucknow	1986	1992	Continuing
Etah	Agra	Etah	1986-87	1995	Continuing
Farrukhabad	Etah	Fatehgarh Farrukhabad	1990	1998	Stopped
Lucknow	Lucknow	Gonda	N.A.	1995	Stopped
Moradabad	Moradabad	Said Nagali, Jyotirba Phule Nagar	1991-92	1995	Continuing
Moradabad	Moradabad	Said Nagali, Jyotirba Phule Nagar	1979-80	1995	Stopped

Table 2.2 : Information about Head of the Institution

District	Age	Educational Qualification	Are you running some other scheme as well of Ministry	If Yes, What	Are you having some other profession	From where did you know about this Scheme
Allahabad	35	Inter	No	--	No	Office of the District Social Welfare Officer
Allahabad	42	MA, LLB	Yes	Old Age Home & Day Care Centre	Yes, Advocate	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, New Delhi
Allahabad	53	MA, LLB	No	--	No	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, New Delhi
Allahabad	52	BA	Yes	Old Age Home & Day Care Centre	Yes Running a School	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, New Delhi
Pratapgarh	28	MA	No	--	No	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, New Delhi
Pratapgarh	48	MBBS	No	--	Yes, Doctor	Office of District Welfare Officer
Pratapgarh	45	MSc., LLB	No	--	Yes, Lawyer	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, New Delhi
Hardoi	50	Inter	No	--	Yes, Business & Agriculture	Office of the District Welfare Officer
Etah	50	MA, BEd.	No	--	Yes, School Management	Directorate, Social Welfare, Lucknow
Farrukhabad	54	BA	No	--	Yes, Agriculture	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, New Delhi
Lucknow	45	MA, LLB	No	--	Yes, Advocate	Directorate, Social Welfare, Lucknow
Moradabad	40	Inter	No	--	Yes, Running a School	Office of the District Welfare Officer
Moradabad	48	MA	No	--	Yes, Running a School	Office of the District Welfare Officer

Table 2.3 : Details about the Scheme and its Functioning

District	Method of Selection of Beneficiaries	Problems in Selection of Children	Problems faced in receiving Grant-in-aid				Is the Grant Sufficient	Interest shown by beneficiaries in the training programme	Attitude of the mothers
			Undue delay in clearance	Too many departments involved	Money is paid for getting work done	No problem			
Allahabad	Staff and local people	None	--	✓	--	--	No	Show some interest	Good
Allahabad	Area Survey	Problem to motivate children	✓	--	--	--	No	Interested	Happy
Allahabad	Staff and local people	None	✓	--	--	--	No	Interested	Co-operative
Allahabad	Staff and local people	None	✓	--	--	--	No	Interested	Good
Pratapgarh	Staff and Area Survey	None	--	✓	--	--	No	Interested	Good
Pratapgarh	Personal contact	Mothers hesitate to send their children	✓	--	--	--	No	Very keen	Happy
Pratapgarh	Effort of Teachers	None	--	✓	✓	--	No	Very keen	Good
Hardol	Personal contact	Mothers hesitate to send their children	--	✓	--	--	No	Not very keen	Not very satisfactory
Etah	Teacher and co-ordinator	Mothers misbehave	✓	✓	✓	--	No	Very keen	Not interested
Farrukhabad	Area survey	None	✓	--	--	--	No	Very keen	Happy
Lucknow	Area survey	None	✓	--	--	--	Yes	Interested	Good
Moradabad	Help of Gram Pradhan	Not enough children of prostitutes	--	--	--	✓	No	Very keen	Not interested
Moradabad	Personal contact and Gram Pradhan	Not enough children of prostitutes	✓	--	--	--	No	Very keen	Not interested

Table 2.4 : Year-wise Details of Grant-in-aid Received by Different Institutions

1. Manav Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Allahabad

Year	Source of Income				
	Grant-in-aid	Loan from others	Other Sources	Excess of income over expenditure	Total Income
1 to 31 March 1994	47812 (77.28)	--	14060 (22.72)	--	61872 (100.00)
1994-95	166050 (85.49)	--	27350 (14.08)	844 (0.43)	194244 (100.00)
1995-96	83025 (42.56)	84000 (43.06)	28007 (14.36)	42 (0.02)	195074 (100.00)
1996-97	166050 (59.13)	83100 (29.59)	30558 (10.88)	1127 (0.40)	280835 (100.00)
1997-98	164700 (86.35)	--	21129 (11.07)	4916 (2.58)	190745 (100.00)
1998-99	166050 (85.80)	5000 (2.58)	21049 (10.88)	1427 (0.74)	193526 (100.00)
1999-2000	166050 (88.37)	--	20026 (10.66)	1833 (0.97)	187909 (100.00)

2. Gramothan Jan Sewa Sansthan, Allahabad

Year	Source of Income				
	Grant-in-aid	Loan from others	Other Sources	Excess of income over expenditure	Total Income
1 to 31 March 1995	48712 (88.37)	--	6408 (11.63)	--	55120 (100.00)
1995-96	166050 (89.00)	--	20530 (11.00)	--	186580 (100.00)
1996-97	166050 (89.07)	--	20368 (10.93)	--	186418 (100.00)
1997-98	164700 (86.82)	--	25000 (13.18)	--	189700 (100.00)
1998-99	163350 (86.43)	975 (0.52)	24000 (12.70)	668 (0.35)	188993 (100.00)
1999-2000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

3. Tilak Shaikshik Samiti, Allahabad

Year	Source of Income				
	Grant-in-aid	Loan from others	Other Sources	Excess of income over expenditure	Total Income
1 Nov. to 31 March 1995	103163 (95.11)	--	5300 (4.89)	--	108463 (100.00)
1995-96	166025 (86.18)	--	26600 (13.81)	6 (0.01)	192631 (100.00)
1996-97	166050 (87.13)	--	24530 (12.87)	--	190580 (100.00)
1997-98	166050 (86.64)	--	24955 (13.02)	649 (0.34)	191654 (100.00)
1998-99	166050 (87.66)	800 (0.42)	21033 (11.10)	1550 (0.82)	189433 (100.00)
1999-2000	--	--	--	--	--

4. Mahila Udyog Prashikshan Kendra, Allahabad

Year	Source of Income				
	Grant-in-aid	Loan from others	Other Sources	Excess of income over expenditure	Total Income
1 to 31 March 1994	47812 (81.04)	--	11187 (18.96)	--	58999 (100.00)
1994-95	83025 (44.06)	85000 (45.11)	20000 (10.61)	398 (0.22)	188423 (100.00)
1995-96	166050 (87.98)	--	22110 (11.72)	564 (0.30)	188724 (100.00)
1996-97	166050 (88.43)	3800 (2.02)	17384 (9.26)	546 (0.29)	187780 (100.00)
1997-98	249075 (91.53)	--	23038 (8.47)	--	272113 (100.00)
1998-99	249075 (91.65)	2000 (0.74)	20029 (7.36)	677 (0.25)	271781 (100.00)
1999-2000	166050 (86.00)	--	27033 (14.00)	--	193083 (100.00)

5. Sanchetana Sansthan, Pratapgarh

Year	Source of Income				
	Grant-in-aid	Loan from others	Other Sources	Excess of income over expenditure	Total Income
1995-96	214762 (88.59)	--	27663 (11.41)	--	242425 (100.00)
1996-97	184500 (82.55)	--	39000 (17.45)	--	223500 (100.00)
1997-98	Joint Audited Account of the Society				
1998-99	83025 (45.00)	83025 (45.00)	18450 (10.00)	--	184500 (100.00)
1999-2000	166050 (62.07)	83025 (13.03)	18450 (6.90)	--	267525 (100.00)

6. Cosmic Society for Human Resource Development and Research, Pratapgarh

Year	Source of Income				
	Grant-in-aid	Loan from others	Other Sources	Excess of income over expenditure	Total Income
March 1995	48712 (90.00)	--	5413 (10.00)	--	54125 (100.00)
1995-96	166050 (87.93)	--	22790 (12.07)	--	188840 (100.00)
1996-97	166050 (88.96)	--	20615 (11.04)	--	186665 (100.00)
1997-98	164700 (87.94)	--	22589 (12.06)	--	187289 (100.00)
1998-99	164700 (88.78)	--	19470 (10.49)	1350 (0.73)	185520 (100.00)
1999-2000	166050 (89.44)	--	19605 (10.56)	--	185655 (100.00)

7. Jan Priya Sewa Sansthan, Pratapgarh
(Details of Grant Received for Two Centres)

Year	Source of Income				
	Grant-in-aid	Loan from others	Other Sources	Excess of income over expenditure	Total Income
March 1995	97424 (90.00)	--	10826 (10.00)	--	108250 (100.00)
1995-96	166050 (45.00)	166050 (45.00)	36900 (10.00)	--	369000 (100.00)
1996-97	332100 (62.07)	166050 (31.03)	36900 (6.90)	--	535050 (100.00)
1997-98	332100 (62.07)	166050 (31.03)	36900 (6.90)	--	535050 (100.00)
1998-99	332100 (62.07)	166050 (31.03)	36900 (6.90)	--	535050 (100.00)
1999-2000	332100 (90.00)	--	36900 (10.00)	--	369000 (100.00)

8. Dharmartha Sewa Prabandh Avam Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Hardoi

Year	Source of Income				
	Grant-in-aid	Loan from others	Other Sources	Excess of income over expenditure	Total Income
1994-95	117113 (55.90)	--	55418 (26.45)	36974 (17.65)	209505 (100.00)
1995-96	156150 (79.07)	--	38811 (19.65)	2519 (1.28)	197480 (100.00)
1996-97	156100 (82.19)	--	29642 (15.61)	4178 (2.20)	189920 (100.00)
1997-98	168300 (82.22)	--	23340 (11.40)	13060 (6.38)	204700 (100.00)
1998-99	170550 (84.85)	--	30460 (15.15)	--	201010 (100.00)
1999-2000	170550 (80.64)	--	40934 (19.36)	--	211484 (100.00)

Note : He provided proper balance sheet from 1994-95 although he has received grant-in-aid since 1992-93.

9. Shri Mauhar Singh Shiksha Samiti, Etah

Year	Source of Income				
	Grant-in-aid	Loan from others	Other Sources	Excess of income over expenditure	Total Income
March 1995	48112 (88.89)	--	5413 (10.00)	600 (1.11)	54125 (100.00)
April to September 1995	83475 (88.10)	--	9275 (9.79)	2000 (2.11)	94750 (100.00)

10. Bharatiya Gramin Kshetriya Gramodaya Vikas Samiti, Fatehgarh

Year	Source of Income				
	Grant-in-aid	Loan from others	Other Sources	Excess of income over expenditure	Total Income
Oct. 1998 to March 1999	113625 (90.91)	--	11363 (9.09)	--	124988 (100.00)
April 1999	83025 (90.91)	--	8303 (9.09)	--	91328 (100.00)

11. Adarsh Bharatiya Vidya Mandir Samiti, Lucknow
(Details of Grant for two centres)

Year	Source of Income				
	Grant-in-aid	Loan from others	Other Sources	Excess of income over expenditure	Total Income
March 1995	--	97424 (90.00)	10826 (10.00)	--	108250 (100.00)
1995-96	429524 (91.98)	--	37442 (8.02)	--	466966 (100.00)
1996-97	168050 (44.72)	168050 (44.72)	39698 (10.56)	--	375798 (100.00)

12. Shankar Junior High School Samiti, Moradabad

Year	Source of Income				
	Grant-In-aid	Loan from others	Other Sources	Excess of income over expenditure	Total Income
1995-96	130444 (55.50)	86000 (36.59)	18592 (7.91)	--	235036 (100.00)
1996-97	165553 (87.08)	--	24561 (12.92)	--	190114 (100.00)
1997-98	166950 (79.16)	--	41245 (19.56)	2707 (1.28)	210902 (100.00)
1998-99	166950 (77.03)	--	46900 (21.65)	2857 (1.32)	216707 (100.00)
1999-2000	166950 (77.95)	--	45400 (21.20)	1817 (0.85)	214167 (100.00)

13. Madarsa Bakariya Junior High School Samiti, Moradabad

Year	Source of Income				
	Grant-in-aid	Loan from others	Other Sources	Excess of income over expenditure	Total Income
March 1995	48712 (46.78)	50000 (48.01)	5413 (5.21)	--	104125 (100.00)
1995-96	130788 (55.53)	85000 (36.09)	19738 (8.38)	--	235526 (100.00)
1996-97	165101 (81.33)	16000 (7.88)	20950 (10.32)	944 (0.47)	202995 (100.00)
1997-98	166050 (46.80)	150000 (42.28)	37110 (10.46)	1612 (0.46)	354772 (100.00)

Table 2.5 : Year-wise Details about the Beneficiaries for Different Institutions Separately

Year	Total No. of Children	Sex of Children		Religion		Age Group of Children					
		Boys	Girls	Hindu	Muslim	6-8 years	9-10 years	11-12 years	13-14 years	Above 14 years	Total
1. Manav Shiksha Prasara Samiti, Allahabad											
1994-95	25	12	13	24	01	02	06	09	08	-	25
1995-96	25	12	13	24	01	02	06	09	08	-	25
1996-97	25	05	20	25	--	14	04	05	02	--	25
1997-98	25	11	14	25	--	07	06	06	06	--	25
1998-99	25	03	22	24	01	01	07	09	08	--	25
1999-2000	25	07	18	24	01	--	04	11	08	02	25
2000-01	25	03	22	25	--	--	07	10	07	01	25
2. Gramothan Jan Sewa Sansthan, Allahabad											
1995-96	25	--	25	16	09	05	08	08	04	--	25
1996-97	25	--	25	18	07	--	06	09	08	02	25
1997-98	25	--	25	19	06	05	07	10	03	--	25
1998-99	25	--	25	18	07	02	06	10	07	--	25
1999-2000	25	--	25	25	--	--	05	07	10	03	25
2000-01	25	--	25	21	04	--	04	11	10	--	25
3. Tilak Shiksha Samiti, Allahabad											
1994-95	25	25	--	25	--	03	06	05	06	05	25
1995-96	25	25	--	25	--	03	06	05	06	05	25
1996-97	25	06	19	23	02	12	06	07	--	--	25
1997-98	25	16	09	24	01	07	11	05	02	--	25
1998-99	25	07	18	24	01	14	07	04	--	--	25
1999-2000	25	09	16	25	--	04	08	08	05	--	25
2000-01	25	06	19	25	--	05	09	07	04	--	25

Year	Total No.of Children	Sex of Children		Religion		Age Group of Children					
		Boys	Girls	Hindu	Muslim	6-8 years	9-10 years	11-12 years	13-14 years	Above 14 years	Total
4. Mahila Udyog Prashikshan Kendra, Allahabad											
1994-95	25	25	--	25	--	19	05	--	--	01	25
1995-96	25	05	20	25	--	14	08	--	--	03	25
1996-97	25	12	13	24	01	12	08	05	--	--	25
1997-98	25	12	13	25	--	08	07	05	05	--	25
1998-99	25	09	16	25	--	14	07	04	--	--	25
1999-2000	25	03	22	24	01	--	05	09	09	02	25
2000-01	25	13	12	25	--	06	04	05	08	02	25
5. Sanchetana Sansthan, Sultanpur											
1995-96	25	--	25	22	03	03	05	04	13	--	25
1996-97	25	--	25	21	04	--	--	10	15	--	25
1997-98	25	--	25	16	09	--	--	06	12	07	25
1998-99	25	--	25	20	05	--	06	07	12	--	25
1999-2000	25	--	25	15	10	--	03	14	08	--	25
2000-01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25
6. Cosmic Society for Human Resource Development & Research, Pratapgarh											
1995-96	25	--	25	18	07	--	04	12	09	--	25
1996-97	25	--	25	17	08	--	04	13	08	--	25
1997-98	25	--	25	18	07	--	03	13	09	--	25
1998-99	25	--	25	22	03	--	02	13	10	--	25
1999-2000	25	--	25	23	02	05	10	10	--	--	25
2000-01	25	--	25	25	--	03	--	16	6	--	25

Year	Total No. of Children	Sex of Children		Religion		Age Group of Children					
		Boys	Girls	Hindu	Muslim	6-8 years	9-10 years	11-12 years	13-14 years	Above 14 years	Total
7. Janpriya Sewa Sansthan, Pratapgarh (Details of Two Centres)											
1995-96	50	--	50	20	30	07	15	17	11	--	50
1996-97	50	--	50	17	33	--	04	16	25	05	50
1997-98	50	--	50	17	33	--	05	16	24	05	50
1998-99	50	--	50	27	23	01	03	07	27	12	50
1999-2000	50	--	50	34	16	--	--	08	27	15	50
2000-01	50	--	50	34	16	--	--	08	27	15	50
8. Dharmartha Sewa Prabandh Evam Samaj Kalhyan Samiti, Hardoi											
1994-95	25	10	15	07	18	--	04	10	11	--	25
1995-96	25	15	10	24	01	04	13	02	06	--	25
1996-97	25	05	20	18	07	--	04	09	07	05	25
1997-98	25	03	22	19	06	01	05	08	08	03	25
1998-99	30	--	30	28	02	06	11	06	07	--	30
1999-2000	25	--	25	24	01	01	09	03	11	01	25
2000-01	25	03	22	25	--	05	10	02	08	--	25
9. Shri Mauhar Singh Shiksha Samiti, Etah											
1995-96	25	15	10	24	01	17	04	04	--	--	25
10. Bharatiya Gramin Kshetriya Gramodaya Vikas Samiti, Farrukhabad											
1998-99	25	9	16	25	--	11	8	5	1	--	25
11. Aadarsh Bharati Vidya Mandir, Lucknow (Details of Two Centres)											
1995-96	50	25	25	31	19	09	05	25	02	09	50
1996-97	50	25	25	16	34	13	16	07	07	07	50

Year	Total No. of Children	Sex of Children		Religion		Age Group of Children					
		Boys	Girls	Hindu	Muslim	6-8 years	9-10 years	11-12 years	13-14 years	Above 14 years	Total
12. Shankar Junior High School, Moradabad											
1995-96	30	24	06	30	--	--	04	10	16	--	30
1996-97	30	24	06	30	--	--	04	10	16	--	30
1997-98	30	13	17	30	--	--	14	11	05	--	30
1998-99	30	18	12	30	--	--	--	18	11	01	30
1999-2000	30	17	13	30	--	01	07	08	07	07	30
2000-01	30	21	09	30	--	--	07	13	09	01	30
13. Madarsa Bakariya Junior High School Samiti, Moradabad											
1995-96	25	21	04	20	05	14	11	--	--	--	25
1996-97	25	21	04	20	05	14	11	--	--	--	25
1997-98	25	19	06	17	08	--	--	13	12	--	25

CHAPTER III

BACKGROUND OF THE CHILDREN AND THEIR PERCEPTION

In the previous Chapter we had described the different institution that are working for the rehabilitation of children of prostitutes. Out of the 16 institutions, which we were hoping to cover, three failed to pay any heed to the letter sent by the Ministry asking them to co-operate with us in the conduct of the study. This left us with 13 institutions, which provided us information and co-operated with us. However even among these, there were seven institutions, which do not have a functioning centre. Out of these two have informed that their centres have closed down because they have either covered all the target group children (one institution of Lucknow) or are unable to find children of prostitutes to provide vocational training (one institution of Moradabad). Consequently, they have also stopped requesting for any grant-in-aid either. Two more institutions are such that they have not been receiving grant-in-aid for over one and a half years and so they have been forced to shut down their centre. Both these institutions have been in touch with the Ministry but have not been successful in getting their grants released. Out of these one NGO is located in Allahabad and the other in Farrukhabad. In the case of one agency of Allahabad, we were told that the centre has become non-functional only a few days before we paid them a visit because of a police raid which forced the prostitutes to leave the locality where they were staying and move elsewhere. They were unsure as to when, or if at all, these families will return and their centre will start functioning again. This leaves us with two

agencies, which are located in Allahabad and Moradabad. Despite the fact that they claimed that their centres were functioning, there was no evidence of it when we paid a visit to their centres. They failed to provide a satisfactory answer as to why children are absent and also some staff members but the answers, which we were provided were basically lame excuses. From the general information collected by us from people of the locality as well as the office of the District Welfare Officer there is reason to believe that these two centres are functioning only on paper. Both agencies are being run by individuals who are also managers of schools in the same area where their centre is supposed to be functioning. Whenever an inspection takes place, which is rare, they collect a few children from their schools and also the staff working in the school and try to pass them off as beneficiaries receiving training and the staff employed in the centre.

We thus found only six institutions which are actually functioning and where vocational training and non-formal education is being provided to children. At the time when the study had been conceived, we had hoped to find children in all the 16 centres that we had been asked to cover by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. We had indicated that from each centre we would survey 20 children at least and this would mean a coverage of 80 per cent of the total sample. This would have meant that a total sample of 320 children would be covered. However, for reasons beyond our control, this was not possible and our survey of children was limited to only six institutions and we could thus cover a total of 142 children from them. Our analysis in this chapter is therefore based on the information collected by us from these children. The names of the institutions covered and the number of children selected from them is indicated below :

Sl. No.	Name of Institution	District of Operation	No. of Children surveyed
1.	Manav Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Allahabad	Allahabad	25
2.	Sanchetana Sansthan, Pratapgarh	Sultanpur	24
3.	Cosmic Society of Human Resource Development, Pratapgarh	Jaunpur	21
4.	Janpriya Sewa Sansthan, Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh	30
5.	Dharmarth Sewa Prabandh Evam Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Hardoi	Lucknow	23
6.	Shri Mauhar Singh Shiksha Samiti, Etah	Etah	19

It may be pointed out that out of these six agencies the first five are those who have been regularly receiving grant-in-aid from the Ministry for the rehabilitation of children of prostitutes. But the agency of Etah received this grant only for one year. Since then they have been running this centre on their own despite non-receipt of any financial assistance from the Ministry.

As has already been indicated earlier, we prepared a questionnaire for the children, in order to obtain information about them and their families and to have their views about the scheme of the Ministry, which aims at their rehabilitation with the objective of keeping them away from their present environment and enable them to lead a normal and respectable life.

In Table 3.1, the break-up of the children according to sex and religion is presented for the different agencies. Since the agencies are functioning in six different districts already mentioned at the beginning of the Chapter we will list the centres accordingly to those districts.

Table 3.1 : Agency-wise Distribution of Children by Sex and Religion

District	Sex		Religion		Total No. of Children
	Boys	Girls	Hindu	Muslim	
Allahabad	--	25(100.00)	16(64.00)	9(36.00)	25(100.00)
Sultanpur	--	24(100.00)	11(45.80)	13(54.20)	24(100.00)
Jaunpur	--	21(100.00)	19(90.50)	02(09.50)	21(100.00)
Pratapgarh	--	30(100.00)	18(60.00)	12(40.00)	30(100.00)
Lucknow	06(26.10)	17(73.90)	23(100.00)	--	23(100.00)
Etah	12(63.20)	07(36.80)	13(68.40)	06(31.60)	19(100.00)
Total	18(12.70)	124(87.30)	100(70.40)	42(29.60)	142(100.00)

Looking at the distribution of the beneficiary children according to their sex, it is found that in four out of the six agencies, all the beneficiaries are girls. This is in conformity with the objective of the scheme itself that the main target group should be girls in the scheme of rehabilitation. In the case of two of these agencies, we could find only 24 and 21 girls present on the day of our survey. However, even those children who were absent were girls. In the case of the agency functioning in Lucknow there were 6 boys out of the 23 children. The individual running the agency explained that they are finding it difficult to find all girls for their training programme and this is one of the reasons why they now wish to change the location of their centre from its present place to Gosaiganj, which is a rural area adjoining Lucknow city. In the case of Etah boys are in majority in the centre. The problem here is that prostitutes are not willing to send their daughters to the training programme as they are more interested in allowing them to continue in their own profession. It is therefore extremely difficult for the agency to persuade the mothers to let

their daughters come and join the training programme. In fact even the few girls which the centre has succeeded in enrolling are those who are rather small (Table 3.1).

The distribution of children when looked at from their religion highlights the fact that around 70 per cent belong to Hindu families while the rest come from Muslim families. This distribution is on account of the fact that the centres are functioning in Hindu dominated areas mainly. In the case of Sultanpur alone, the children are almost evenly distributed in these two religious communities (Table 3.1).

In Table 3.2, the break-up of the children is provided according to their age and education. In the agencies functioning in Jaunpur, Lucknow and Etah, a high proportion of the children are aged ten years or below. Their percentage is 57, 52 and 94 in the three agencies. In the case of the agency located at Etah, it was clearly indicated to us that they are concentrating only on providing education to the children and not on vocational training. In the other two agencies, however, they are trying to provide vocational training to even those children who are too young to be able to benefit from the programme. Taking all the centres together, children below 10 years account for around one-third of our total sample. Maximum number of children (38 per cent) are concentrated in the age group of 13 and 14 years and another 14 per cent are children who are above 14 years. These are the two age groups in which the vocational training programme can be effectively run. The two agencies, which are located in Sultanpur and Pratapgarh, have nearly 87 per cent children in the age group of 13 years or above. Even in the agency of Allahabad, around 48 per cent children are in the age group of 13 to 14 years. We may therefore say that meaningful vocational training programmes are being run in only three out of the six agencies.

Table 3.2 : Distribution of the Children According to their Age and Educational Qualification

District	Total No. of Children	Age Groups (Years)				Educational Status			Educational Level			
		Upto 10	11-12	13-14	14+	Illiterates	School Going	Stopped Studying	Upto Class II	Class III&IV	Class V to VII	Class VIII & Above
Allahabad	25	3	10	12	--	--	13	12	1	4	18	2
Sultanpur	24	2	1	16	5	2	18	4	1	3	18	--
Jaunpur	21	12	4	5	--	12	8	1	--	4	5	--
Pratapgarh	30	--	4	16	10	1	1	28	2	7	19	1
Lucknow	23	12	1	5	5	2	12	9	2	5	14	--
Etah	19	18	1	--	--	3	6	10	16	--	--	--
Total	142	47	21	54	20	20	58	64	22	23	74	3

Out of our total sample of 142 children, around 14 per cent children are uneducated and not studying while another 41 per cent are school going children. The rest, which accounts for nearly 45 per cent of the total number of children are those who have had some schooling but have left studies at some stage. If we look at the breakup of the children according to the class in which they are studying or the class up to which they studied before discontinuing their studies, it is observed that around 15.5 per cent have education upto class II and another 16 per cent upto class III and IV. The concentration of children (52 per cent) is of those who are either studying in classes V to VII or have studied upto this level. Only three children in our total sample are educated upto class VIII or above. This is not surprising since the proportion of children who are 14 years or above is itself rather small and added to it is the fact that the families of some of these children are not even very interested in providing education to their children beyond a particular level (Table 3.2).

Table 3.3 : Family Structure of the Children

District	Total No. of Children	Family Size				Number of	
		Upto 4	5-6	Above 6	Avg. Size of Family	Brothers	Sisters
Allahabad	25	10	13	2	4.76	18	14
Sultanpur	24	--	12	12	6.50	21	22
Jaunpur	21	1	13	7	6.29	21	20
Pratapgarh	30	--	13	17	6.80	29	30
Lucknow	23	3	3	17	7.09	23	23
Etah	19	2	12	5	6.37	16	18
Total	142	16	66	60	6.30	128	127

The family structure of the households to which the children belong is indicated in Table 3.3. It was pointed out by all the individuals running the agencies that the prostitutes have generally married someone. Either it is one of their old customers or the tout who gets customers for them. This has become necessary of late because in most cities and towns the prostitutes have been driven away from the registered red light areas. This has forced them to shift to new localities, which are residential and have other people residing from even earlier period than their arrival. It, therefore, becomes difficult for them to continue their profession in the open. Their husbands arrange for their customers and their business continues in a clandestine manner. People of the area are even aware of the activities going on but since they are posing as married women with a family, it becomes difficult to prove anything particularly so when they are getting police protection. The size of the household was not small among these children. Only around 11 per cent children had a family size of upto 4 members. The rest were almost evenly distributed in families whose family size was 5 or 6 of above 6. The overall average size of the family worked out

to be 6.30. The lowest size of the family was found to be among the children who are in the agency of Allahabad while the average family size was as high as 7.09 in the case of Lucknow. In most cases it was found that besides the respondent child there is one more boy and girl in the family. This, therefore, accounts for the fairly large average household size (Table 3.3).

Since the families of the prostitutes have more than one child, it is quite possible that more than one child is the beneficiary in any given agency. Similarly, it is also quite possible that some elder sister or brother of the child presently undertaking vocational training, has already benefited from the scheme earlier. This information has been tabulated in Table 3.4. It is brought out very clearly from the table that in as many as 37 per cent households more than one child is receiving the benefit of the vocational training or non-formal education, which an agency is providing. The additional family members are mainly girls (37 out of 45). Moreover, in 8 households both boys and girls, besides the respondent, are receiving training along with the respondent. This again goes to prove that the agencies are making efforts to select girls as far as possible for this training programme in keeping with the objective of the scheme.

Since these centres have been functioning for some time in each district they have been selecting the beneficiaries from the same households. It is, therefore, natural to find that in the case of some household boys and girls have already benefited from this scheme. This has been found in as many as 25 households, which accounts for around 18 per cent of the total households. This reflects on the fact that the scheme is generally popular among the households. Over the years children have been taking training and from each household more than one child has benefited from the scheme.

Table 3.4 : Details about training provided to other members from the family of respondents

District	Total No. of Children	Is your brother/sister receiving training with you		Who is receiving the training			How many brothers or sisters have taken this training before you	
		Yes	No	Brother	Sister	Both	Brother	Sister
Allahabad	25	2	23	1	1	--	--	1
Sultanpur	24	6	18	1	5	--	--	3
Jaunpur	21	2	19	--	2	--	--	4
Pratapgarh	30	16	14	--	16	--	1	9
Lucknow	23	16	7	3	6	7	--	4
Etah	19	11	8	3	7	1	--	3
Total	142	53	89	8	37	8	1	24

So far our analysis of the children has covered their sex, religion, age groups and educational level. We have also analyzed their family structure and the details of the training, which other children from the same family are receiving, simultaneous or have received in any earlier year. We will now focus on our respondent children, the scheme of the government and the perception of the children about the scheme and its advantages and their problems.

In Table 3.5 details about the training centres are indicated. In many agencies the same beneficiary is given the chance to repeat the training course. This serves two purposes simultaneously. In the first place this is beneficial to the children because by repeating the training they can become more adept at the vocation for which they are being provided the training. Any child who is in his or her early teens is not fully equipped to be able to make the best of the vocational training, which is being provided. However, by repeating the course for one more year they can learn things better and with greater

confidence. The other aspect is that many agencies are finding it difficult to identify sufficient number of beneficiaries. The provision of allowing children to repeat the training provides them the opportunity to complete their quota of 25 beneficiaries. The table highlights the fact that in three out of the six institutions the children are fresh for the training programme. In the other three we have people repeating the course. In the case of the agency in Pratapgarh as many as 29 out of our 30 respondents are girls, who are repeating the training for the second successive year. Even the Ministry grants permission to the agencies to allow the children to repeat training for an extra year. In the case of Pratapgarh the training is quite good to begin with and by repeating it the children are assured of the fact that they received maximum advantage of the training programme. In the case of Lucknow and Etah the number of children repeating the programme are more on account of the fact that they are finding it difficult to get 25 children each year.

Table 3.5 : Details about the Training Centre

District	Is this your first training		Distance of Centre from residence			Is the location appropriate		How do you reach the Centre			Total No. of Children
	Yes	No	Within the locality	Upto 1 km.	1-2 kms.	Yes	No	With Ayah	Walking	Tempo or Rickshaw	
Allahabad	25	--	--	--	25	13	12	--	2	23	25
Sultanpur	25	--	18	6	--	24	--	--	24	--	24
Jaunpur	21	--	3	17	1	21	--	--	21	--	21
Pratapgarh	1	29	30	--	--	30	--	30	--	--	30
Lucknow	16	7	2	5	16	23	--	--	23	--	23
Etah	8	11	19	--	--	19	--	--	19	--	19
Total	95	47	72	28	42	130	12	30	89	23	142

As far as the distance of the training centre from the residence of the children is concerned, around 50 per cent have reported that the training centre is located within the

same locality where they are residing. The response was 100 per cent in the case of the agencies of Pratapgarh and Etah. Even in Sultanpur three-fourths of the children reside within the same locality itself. In the case of Jaunpur around 81 per cent of the children have to cover a distance of upto one kilometre to reach the centre while another 14 per cent live in the same locality. In the case of Allahabad the children have to cover between 1 and 2 kilometres to reach the centre. It has already been pointed out that children are reaching this centre from the surrounding areas of Rasulabad for the training programme. Even in the case of the agency of Lucknow nearly 70 per cent children have to cover a distance of 1 to 2 kilometres. Around one-fifth have to cover a distance of less than 1 kilometre and a few live very close to the centre. It was only in the case of the children of the Allahabad centre that nearly half have complained that the location of the centre is not appropriate. Since children of this centre have to cover upto 2 kilometres to reach the centre they are coming by tempo or rickshaw. In the agency of Pratapgarh all the girls are escorted by the Ayah to the centre. She also escorts them back after the training is over for the day. The children from the remaining districts walk down to the centre alone every day (Table 3.5).

In Table 3.6 we have provided details about the type of vocational training, which these centres are providing and whether the children feel that some other type of training is also desirable keeping in tune with present day requirements. As far as vocational training is concerned we have already pointed out that the agency of Etah is engaged in the sole task of providing non-formal education to the children at this centre. This move has been necessitated on account of the fact that the children are rather small and so it is not possible for them to undergo a training which will enable them to take up any occupation. Thus, only five centres are providing vocational training. It is very evident from the table

that the main concentration of these centres is on conducting tailoring courses. In fact, one agency has not thought of any other area in which to train children. In the table we find multiple responses because in those centres where multiple training facility is available children are taking more than one course. The next most popular activity is painting and is found in four centres. The only one not having this facility is the agency working in Lucknow. The agencies of Allahabad and Sultanpur are also training children in embroidery. Besides this there is also the provision of learning music in Allahabad. Except for the centre at Allahabad all the others are also having provision of giving non-formal education to its children, but only a few children are availing of this facility in the centres except for Etah. Actually it is rather difficult to manage vocational training as well as non-formal education within a period of about 4 hours to 25 children specially when most of these centres have limited accommodation.

As far as the views of the children with respect to additional training programme is concerned the children of Sultanpur and Jaunpur are satisfied with the training which they are receiving. Children from the centres at Allahabad and Pratapgarh are however aware about the new developments taking place and so have placed their demand for providing training in areas such as beautician's course, some training in handicrafts, shorthand and typing, computers, sculpture and manufacture of readymade garments. The agency of Pratapgarh has already introduced the beautician's course from this year in keeping with the demands of the children. It will, therefore, be worthwhile if some of these additional facilities are also introduced as they offer greater scope for providing employment (Table 3.6).

Table 3.6 : Nature of Training

District	Type of Training being Provided					Is some other training also needed		If yes, what type of training							Total No. of Children
	Tailoring	Embroidery	Music	Painting	Education	Yes	No	Beautification's course	Handicrafts	Readymade Garments	Typing	Computer	Embroidery	Sculptor	
Allahabad	12	11	11	23	--	15	10	--	7	5	--	--	--	4	25
Sultanpur	24	5	--	20	4	2	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	24
Jaunpur	21	--	--	6	8	--	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21
Pratapgarh	30	--	--	30	1	29	1	18	--	--	8	5	6	--	30
Lucknow	22	--	--	--	3	12	11	--	--	--	1	--	--	12	23
Etah	--	--	--	--	19	8	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	19
Total	109	16	11	79	35	66	76	18	7	5	9	5	6	26	142

Details about the duration of training, quality of training and the quality of teachers are described in Table 3.7. In all training centres the training programme is of four hours duration. In the case of Allahabad however as many as 13 out of the 25 beneficiaries are school going and so they come slightly late to the training centre. In the case of the agency functioning at Etah they are providing full time non-formal education and their centre is open for six hours everyday. In the opinion of the children the duration of training is quite sufficient, as the response of children was as high as 97 per cent of those children who feel that duration is sufficient. Only three children from Jaunpur and one from Lucknow have expressed the view that the time duration should be increased.

As far as the quality of training is concerned, around 40 per cent children are very happy as they feel that very good training is being provided. The rest feel that the training

is OK. Only in the case of Sultanpur and Jaunpur not even one girl has rated the training as being good. Even in Allahabad the proportion of those who say that training is OK accounts for over half the children. The two centres where children are very happy are Pratapgarh and Lucknow. In response to our query related to the quality of teachers who have been appointed in these training centres a relatively higher proportion of children (45.8 per cent) feel that the teachers are good. The rest of them have responded that they are OK. When we look at the responses on an agency-wise basis it is found that they follow the same pattern as was observed with response to the children about the quality of training. Pratapgarh heads the list where around 93 per cent of the children feel that their teachers are good (Table 3.7).

Table 3.7 : Details about the Training Programme

District	No. of Hours spent at the Centre			Is the duration of training enough		Quality of Training		Quality of Teachers		Total No. of Children
	3	4	6	Yes	No	Good	OK	Good	OK	
Allahabad	17	8	--	25	--	11	14	12	13	25
Sultanpur	--	24	--	24	--	--	24	--	24	24
Jaunpur	--	21	--	18	3	--	21	--	21	21
Pratapgarh	--	30	--	30	--	21	9	28	2	30
Lucknow	--	23	--	22	1	15	8	15	8	23
Etah	--	--	19	19	--	10	9	10	9	19
Total	17	106	19	138	4	57	85	65	77	142

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has made provision of providing refreshments to the children every day. The courses run for a duration of at least four hours per day and some time is spent coming to and returning from the centre. Thus, the

child is away from home for 5 to 6 hours every day. It is, therefore, appropriate that there should be the provision of giving them something to eat. The Ministry has sanctioned Rs.5/- per day per child to meet this expenditure. This will not only provide them nourishment but will also act as a motivating factor to join the training programme. Table 3.8 deals with this aspect. The training centres do not stick to only one type of refreshment because it would become monotonous. This explains why multiple responses have been received from the children. The most popular item distributed to the children are biscuits, fruits and *samosas* as indicated by around 89 per cent children. The next item, which is popular is giving the children sprouted gram, tea and *namkin* (65 per cent response).

Table 3.8 : Type and Quality of Refreshment Provided to the Children

District	What refreshments do you generally receive				Quality of the Food		Total No. of Children
	Biscuits, Fruits, Samosa	Sprouted gram, Tea, Namkin	Sweets, Toffees	Porridge (Dalia), Puri	Good	OK	
Allahabad	21	21	6	3	11	14	25
Sultanpur	22	23	2	2	--	24	24
Jaunpur	11	11	3	3	--	21	21
Pratapgarh	30	9	2	--	21	9	30
Lucknow	23	21	2	--	14	9	23
Etah	19	8	6	--	10	9	19
Total	126	93	21	8	56	86	142

These are the items, which are generally being provided. To introduce a variety the children are at times provided sweets and toffees, porridge and *puris*. The degree of satisfaction of the children about the quality of the refreshment is not very high since only around 39.5 per cent have reported that the refreshments provided are of a good quality.

Thus, nearly 60 per cent of the children have reported that the food quality is OK. The individuals running the agency feel that the amount sanctioned by the Ministry is insufficient to provide a good quality and suitable refreshments to the children. However, from the type of refreshments, which were distributed while we visited the centres gave the impression that even the prescribed amount is not being spent on each child (Table 3.8).

We thought it would be meaningful to know who motivated the children to join the training programme. It was equally important to know whether the children practiced at home, what was being taught to them in the training centre. Moreover it was also worthwhile to find out about the usefulness of the scheme for the rehabilitation of the children. The answers to these are based on Table 3.9. As far as the motivating factor is concerned, over 57 per cent children have identified the teacher of the centre as the motivating force. We have already indicated that in two districts one of the teachers herself belongs to the prostitute household. In these centres in particular, the agency is finding it relatively easy to get beneficiaries each year. The other means of motivating has been the door to door visit of the co-ordinator or even the individual running the agency, the gram pradhan and members of the local community. These people exert their influence on the mothers in particular and then the mother grants permission to the child. The other source of motivation are those children who have already availed of the training facility being provided by the centres. The responses of the remaining children were equally divided in these two categories.

To acquire a skill properly, it is not merely sufficient that training be provided. It is equally important that the children must remain in touch with it by practicing even at home. It was encouraging to find that 90 per cent of the children have reported that they continue

to work even when they go home. In the case of Etah, the response relates to studying what was being taught in class.

In response to our question as to how the training programme would prove to be useful to them, it was found that around 45 per cent children had no clue about the utility of the programme. In fact not even one girl from Jaunpur and almost 71 per cent from Sultanpur were not aware if the training will be beneficial to them or not. However, nearly 39 per cent children have responded that they hope to start their own work and become self-dependent some day with the help of the training, which is being imparted to them. The remaining 16 per cent responded that they will be able to acquire some degree of skill and this may help them at a later date. The reason behind the no response from such a high proportion of children could be attributed to the fact that quite a few children are quite young and so are unable to assess the utility of the scheme (Table 3.9).

Table 3.9 : Factors Influencing the Children and their Perception

District	Who motivated you to join the training			Do you practice at Home		How will this training be useful to you			Total No. of Children
	Family Members	Teachers	Old students or neighbour	Yes	No	Start own work	Become skilled	Do not know	
Allahabad	--	23	2	19	6	14	6	5	25
Sultanpur	8	11	5	24	--	--	7	17	24
Jaunpur	4	4	13	17	4	--	--	21	21
Pratapgarh	6	17	7	30	--	22	4	4	30
Lucknow	7	14	2	20	3	9	6	8	23
Etah	5	13	1	18	1	10	--	9	19
Total	30	82	30	128	14	55	23	64	142

Having taken the views of the children about the usefulness of the scheme, it was also important to know whether the children feel that they should also be provided some other help as well over and above the free training and education which is presently being imparted in the different centres. For this we have the relevant details in Table 3.10. It is evident from the table that nearly 58.5 per cent of the total children feel that the Ministry should provide some additional help as well. Even when we look at the agencies individually, it is found that this view is expressed by the majority of children in four out of the six agencies. In fact the demand is by the entire lot of children in Pratapgarh and from nearly 95 per cent children of Etah. In the case of two agencies functioning in Sultanpur and Jaunpur, the children seem to be content with what is being provided to them. These were the two agencies whose children were not even interested in being trained in different vocations either.

Table 3.10 : Views of the Children on Post Training Requirements

District	Do you require other help as well		If yes, what type of help is required					Total No. of children
	Yes	No	Sewing Machine	Scholarship	Medical facilities	Financial assistance	Transport facilities	
Allahabad	18	7	1	5	5	4	3	25
Sultanpur	2	22	--	--	--	2	--	24
Jaunpur	--	21	--	--	--	--	--	21
Pratapgarh	30	--	5	4	--	21	--	30
Lucknow	15	8	13	--	--	2	--	23
Etah	18	1	--	8	--	10	--	19
Total	83	59	19	17	5	39	3	142

The demands of these children range from free gifts of sewing machines, scholarships and financial assistance mainly. Nearly 47 per cent feel that they should be provided financial assistance after the training is over so that they can become self-reliant and take up the profession for which they have acquired the training. Another 23 per cent children, who are learning tailoring, feel that the least, which the Ministry can do, is to give each of them a sewing machine. With the help of the sewing machine they can think of taking orders and do the tailoring at home even if they are not in a position to have a shop of their own. Those who are demanding scholarships constitute 20 per cent of the children who feel that some extra assistance is desirable. Besides these three main facilities, the children of Allahabad are also demanding medical facilities. Moreover since many children of this centre are coming by tempo and rickshaw they are also demanding transport facility as well. The Ministry is already providing funds for the services of a doctor but it will not be possible to provide transport facilities. However, the children do have a point if they feel that some follow up measures should be taken in order to facilitate the children to take up some profession and lead a life of respectability (Table 3.10).

In the end we wanted to find out whether or not this scheme has been beneficial or not? To verify this, we found out how far those children who had acquired the training before our respondents have been successful in either getting a job or becoming self-employed. Besides this we enquired from the children about their future plans as well. Since it was also felt that the centres should provide hostel facilities we also asked the children whether they would be willing to stay in a hostel if this facility was made available. This information is available in Table 3.11.

Table 3.11 : Usefulness of the Scheme and Plan of the Children

District	Do you know children who have received training earlier		If yes, what are they doing			What would you like to do on growing up				In case of residential facility will you stay in the hostel?		Total No. of children
	Yes	No	Nothing	Self-employed	Labour or service	Social work	Service	Self-employed	Do not know	Yes	No	
Allahabad	4	21	--	--	4	1	8	14	2	25	--	25
Sultanpur	10	14	2	1	7	--	4	6	14	23	1	24
Jaunpur	16	5	--	3	13	--	--	3	18	16	5	21
Pratapgarh	18	12	--	3	15	3	11	16	--	30	--	30
Lucknow	13	10	--	1	12	3	5	13	2	23	--	23
Etah	10	9	2	2	6	--	6	3	10	19	--	19
Total	71	71	4	10	57	7	34	55	46	136	6	142

It is revealed from Table 3.11 that only half the children knew those children who had taken a vocational training before them. Only Allahabad was the centre where the least number of children were having knowledge of such children. However It was encouraging to find that only around 5 percent of the children are not doing any work. Around 14 per cent have become self-employed and this is a good sign. The remaining 80 per cent are doing some work, which again proves that even if they might not be engaged in the profession for which they received training, they are at least away from their mother's profession. If this can be taken as an indicator then it can certainly be said that the

scheme has been successful in achieving its objective of influencing the children of prostitutes, especially girls, not to follow her mother's footsteps.

As far as our respondents themselves are concerned around 39 per cent hope to be self-employed after they have taken the training. Children of Allahabad, Pratapgarh and Lucknow are mainly found in this group and it speaks well as far as the confidence of these children is concerned. Another 24 per cent want to do some service while around 5 per cent want to become social workers and help children who are placed in circumstances similar to their own. However nearly one-third of the children have not yet been able to make up their mind as to what they would like to do on growing up. It has already been pointed out that we have had a poor over all response from the children in Sultanpur and Jaunpur. Besides this the children in Etah are rather small to be able to plan for their future.

It was pointed out by the individuals running the agency and the staff employed in it that if the children of prostitutes have to be rehabilitated then it is essential to keep them fully away from their environment and so the training centres must be residential. When we asked the children if they are willing to stay in a hostel it was very encouraging to note that almost 96 per cent have shown their willingness.

As far as the problems faced by the children we got response only from some girls in the Allahabad centre. In the case of Allahabad some children have to cover a distance of up to two kilometers to attend the training course. These children face problems of transport in the sense that it involves a daily expenditure. But what is even more disturbing is the fact that they have to face taunts and dirty remarks of boys each day while coming to and returning from the training centre.

To sum up we may therefore say that those centres which are functioning have been mainly concentrating in selecting girls for whom the programme has been mainly conceived. It would have been better if the children attending the training programme were old enough to be able to take maximum advantage of the same. However the centres are not in a position to have all children in the suitable age group. Consequently, in a centre like Etah the agency has been concentrating only on providing non-formal-education since the children are too small to be given a vocational training. This procedure should be adopted in all centres and children below a particular age should be given only non-formal education.

It is only appropriate that keeping in mind the present day requirements the agencies should also think seriously in terms of providing training to children in areas such as short hand and typing, computer and beautician's course. These are the demands of the children. This will be helpful in getting jobs in the present situation. The facts emerging from the survey are indicating towards the success of the scheme since quite a few children have either become self-employed or have taken up a job. This goes to prove that the scheme is achieving its objectives and therefore needs to be strengthened further. This can be best achieved by having a proper follow up programme through which the children are provided assistance to stand on their own feet. Yet another step which can be taken to effectively rehabilitate children is to keep them fully away from their environment by making these centres residential.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The problem of prostitution is very deep rooted in the society and so it may not be possible to eliminate it totally since it is among the oldest professions of our society. However, efforts are being made to control it as far as possible. Efforts have been made to flush out prostitutes from notified red-light areas and rehabilitate them elsewhere. This has at times had some adverse effects as the prostitutes have gone and settled down in normal residential localities and have continued with their profession. This, therefore, has had a bad influence on the people of the area. It may not be very easy to reform those women who are already engaged in the flesh trade or are dancing girls but the society can at least try and reform their children. The children of prostitutes face problem from early childhood itself, as the school authorities demand the name of the child's father. Then when the child is attending school the child faces problems once it is known that he or she belongs to a prostitute's household. In the case of girls the problem is even more acute as it is taken for granted that she will follow her mother's footsteps and so all eyes turn to her with lust.

1. THE SCHEME OF THE MINISTRY

Under the broad heading of social defence the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, New Delhi is providing grant-in-aid to some NGOs for providing vocational training to children of prostitutes with the objective of rehabilitating them. The main focus of the scheme is to be on the girl child. The scheme was initiated during the year 1991-92

but became effective from around 1993-94. Records of the Ministry reveal that the grant-in-aid is being mainly taken by NGOs located in Uttar Pradesh. The other states, which also figure under the grant-in-aid scheme, are West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Delhi. In the case of Uttar Pradesh the Ministry has identified 17 such NGOs. Out of which it wanted to conduct an evaluation of 16 agencies.

Any agency wishing to receive grant-in-aid under the scheme has to fill in a prescribed form and get it approved from the district welfare officer and CDO. The application form then comes to the Directorate of Social Welfare and then to the Department of Social Welfare in the State Government. Once it is finally cleared it is sent to the Ministry for disbursal of grant-in-aid. The grant is released in two half-yearly instalments and has to be spent according to specific provisions made by the Ministry. The approved heads of expenditure and amount sanctioned are mentioned below:

Programme Co-ordinator-cum-Councillor	One @ Rs.2500/- p.m.
Teacher - Vocational Training	One @ Rs.1500/- p.m.
Teacher - Non-Formal Education	One @ Rs.1500/- p.m.
Ayah	One @ Rs. 900/- p.m.
Part-Time Doctor	One @ Rs. 600/- p.m.
Rent for Premises	@ Rs.3000/- p.m.
Contingency Expenses	@ Rs.2000/- p.m.
Refreshment to Children @ Rs.5/- per child for 25 days per month for 25 children – 12 months	
Annual excursion trip of the children	@ Rs.3000/- per year

Every NGO is expected to raise 10 per cent of the total grant-in-aid from its own resources and so the share of the Ministry is around Rs.1.68 lakh per year.

Each NGO is to select 25 children from the prostitute households every year and the training centre is to run 6 days every week throughout the year and to close only during gazetted holidays.

2. NODAL AGENCY

In case the Welfare Officer does not approve the papers submitted by the NGO then the grant, particularly its second instalment, tends to get unnecessarily delayed causing genuine problem to the agencies. To overcome this problem the Ministry has appointed the Head of the Social Work Department, Lucknow University, as the Nodal Agency since 1998-99 and they are monitoring the following schemes of the Ministry:

1. Rehabilitation of Children of Prostitutes
2. Destitute Children
3. Care for Older Persons (Old Homes and Day Care Centres).

In order to compensate for the services, which the Nodal Agency is providing, the Ministry has sanctioned a payment of Rs.2000/- per inspection of each agency. Besides this they are also being given payment at the rate of Rs.4/- per kilometre to cover their travelling and other expenses.

Professor Surendra Singh, the Head of the Social Work Department, informed us that some of the centres are not functioning properly and that information to this effect has been sent to the Ministry. He has therefore expressed the view that an independent agency must first survey the area where the agency is supposed to function and find out the number of prostitute households living in the vicinity of the agency to ensure that they will have 25 eligible beneficiaries. Only after the green signal is received from the agency

that the District Welfare Officer should give his approval for the sanction of grant-in-aid. Besides this the functioning of the NGOs must be regularly monitored as well.

3. VIEWS OF THE DISTRICT WELFARE OFFICER AND HIS STAFF

The District Welfare Officer plays a very important role in the release of grant-in-aid for this scheme and all the officers feel that the scheme is a noble one. However, if the NGOs are not functioning efficiently and honestly the very purpose of the scheme is defeated. The officers criticise the scheme on grounds that they are involved only upto the point that they give approval to the agency. The District Welfare Officer does not even know whether the agency has been sanctioned the grant-in-aid nor are they authorized to regularly monitor the functioning of the training centres. In their opinion, the disbursement of grant-in-aid must be routed through the office of the District Welfare Officer. This will put a curb on the activities of those NGOs who are receiving grant regularly but not functioning properly because of their connections. Although the Ministry does not ask the social welfare officer to monitor the working of the scheme, but since recently they have started informing the office about the amount of grant-in-aid released to each agency.

The other aspect towards which the District Welfare Officers have drawn attention is the fact that the NGOs are running day centres for rehabilitation of children of prostitutes. The Centres normally function for four hours every day and then the children go back to their homes. In case the scheme is to succeed in rehabilitating the girl child in particular, it is essential that she should be kept away from her family environment. To achieve this these vocational training centres must be residential ones where the children can be properly trained and receive proper counselling so that they can lead a normal respectable life in society.

4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The Ministry wanted to get an evaluation of the NGOs done so that it could find out about the usefulness and success of the scheme and find out about some shortcomings, if any, in the scheme, which need to be removed to make it even more meaningful before the scheme is extended further. The Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, therefore, undertook the study with the following objectives.

- To find out the method adopted by the NGOs for identification and selection of beneficiaries;
- To analyze the services, which these organizations are providing for the rehabilitation of the children;
- To have an in-depth knowledge of the extent to which the children are satisfied with the services provided by the NGOs; and,
- To offer suggestions on the basis of our findings such that appropriate changes may be made in the working of the NGOs to make them effective and the scheme more meaningful.

5. METHODOLOGY AND SAMPLE SIZE

The Ministry instructed us to evaluate 16 out of the 17 NGOs whose list was provided to us. These NGOs were spread over eight districts namely Allahabad (4), Pratapgarh (3), Hardoi (2), Lucknow (2) and Etah, Faizabad and Farrukhabad with one NGO each.

It was decided to select 20 children for our interview from each institution. The study was to be based on primary information, which was to be collected with the help of

two sets of questionnaires. With the help of the first questionnaire detailed information about the institutions could be acquired while the second would give us all the relevant information about the children of each institution.

6. PERCEPTION OF THE PROSTITUTES ABOUT THE TRAINING

In cases where centres are being run in the same locality where the prostitute households are located, we contacted the prostitutes so as to obtain their views about the scheme. The centres where we were able to discuss the scheme with the prostitutes are Allahabad, Pratapgarh, Jaunpur and Etah. Their opinions expressed below are the result of our discussions with about 25 prostitutes.

- (a) The prostitutes feel that centres providing vocational training must be located in their own locality. This is so because where the centre is elsewhere as in Allahabad the girls face problem coming and returning from the centre each day by way of crude remarks from males;
- (b) The mothers themselves feel that these training centres should be residential so that their daughters remain away from their present environment;
- (c) They feel that the duration of the training programme must be of a two year duration if the children are to be properly trained in any vocation;
- (d) They feel that keeping in tune with the present day requirements new courses should also be introduced such as computer programming, shorthand and typing, etc.;

- (e) As far as the sons of these prostitutes are concerned they feel that they too should be provided proper training in suitable profession such as carpentry, welding, scooter and cycle repair, etc.
- (f) According to the views expressed by the prostitutes the Ministry must provide financial assistance to the beneficiaries who have successfully completed the training programme. Only when adequate financial assistance is provided that these children will be successfully rehabilitated.

While these are some of the positive responses, which we received from the prostitutes, there were some who were skeptical about the scheme itself and its utility and so did not give a positive response. In the case of Jaunpur and Etah the prostitutes are more interested in influencing their daughters to carry on the family profession. In these two places special efforts are therefore required by the NGOs to convince them into sending their daughters for the training programme. The mothers are also very critical of Allahabad centre where music is also an area in which training is provided since music is an integral part of the profession of dancing girls. Finally, the prostitutes criticise the scheme because the Ministry does not have any follow up programme which aims at the ultimate rehabilitation of the girls. In the absence of such a scheme girls are likely to end up doing what their mothers have been doing.

7. MAIN FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

We shall divide our findings in two separate sections. In the first we will discuss the agencies and their working and in the second we will present the analysis of the background and perception of the children who are receiving training.

(A) The Agencies Involved In the Rehabilitation of Children

The Ministry provided us addresses of 17 agencies of Uttar Pradesh and asked us to evaluate 16 of them. According to the list provided to us these agencies were spread over 8 districts of the state. Allahabad and Pratapgarh had 4 and 3 agencies respectively. Districts having two agencies each included Hardoi, Lucknow and Moradabad. The districts of Etah, Faizabad and Farrukhabad had one agency each.

When we actually undertook the survey work it was revealed that in many cases the place of registration of an agency and the place where its vocational training centre was being run turned out to be in two separate districts. This was found to be the case in seven of the total agencies and so we had to cover a total of 10 districts. One agency each of Faizabad, Lucknow and Hardoi failed to co-operate with us although the Ministry had sent letters to all the agencies to extend full co-operation to us in the conduct of the study. All our efforts to contact them proved to be in vain and we have no knowledge whether these agencies are actually working or not. Our survey was, therefore, restricted to 13 agencies.

Not only did we find separate districts of registration and location of the centre but even within the same district it was found that three agencies have given the registration address of a place in the district headquarter but the training centre is being run in a remote rural area upto 40 kms. away. Similarly one agency has the registration address of a remote village whereas the vocational training centre is functioning in an urban locality within the district headquarter. Thus, there are only a few agencies whose registration address and the place where centres are functioning coincide.

Yet another draw back, which we were faced with, was the fact that out of 13 agencies, who co-operated with us, only 6 were actually running training centres. Among the 7 institutions, which do not have any beneficiaries one agency from Lucknow and another in Moradabad informed that they have closed down their centres and have also informed the Ministry that they are no longer providing vocational training under the scheme nor receiving grant-in-aid any longer. Two centres are not functioning at present because they have not received grant-in-aid for over one and a half years. These agencies are in Allahabad and Farrukhabad. One centre of Allahabad has claimed that they have been forced to close down their centre only recently since a police raid conducted only some time back has dispersed the prostitutes from their localities. They are uncertain as to when the children will return and resume their vocational training. This left us with two agencies from Allahabad and Moradabad respectively. Both Institutions claimed that their centres are functioning but our survey proved otherwise. When we actually paid a visit to the centre even after fixing a date with each agency in advance, we found no children in these centres and the agency failed to provide a suitable explanation for this. However, even from the agencies, which are not working, we received their co-operation as they provided details about their respective centres.

The individuals running the agencies are not very old and their ages range from a low of 28 years to a high of 54 years. Moreover, everyone was educated and except for three the rest had qualification of graduate or above. Besides running the training centre all individuals except three claim that they are also engaged in some other profession as well.

The agencies received information about this particular scheme from sources such as the Ministry itself, office of the District Welfare Officer and the Directorate of Social Welfare, Lucknow. The individuals running the agencies are selecting their beneficiaries with the help of their teachers, through personal contact and with the help of the Gram Pradhan, Police Personnel and members of the local community.

Concern has been expressed by the agencies about the delays caused in receiving grant-in-aid. In such cases they have to meet all the expenses from their own resources or take loan till the grant is released. Two of our agencies have actually been forced to close down their centres because of non-receipt of grant-in-aid for over one and a half years.

Except for two agencies the rest have expressed the opinion that the children are very keen on the training which they are receiving. Even their mothers are generally satisfied with the scheme.

Details of year-wise grant-in-aid and other sources of income reveal the fact that the 10 per cent amount, which each agency has to generate from its own sources, is achieved by asking people living in the area to give donations. Besides this those who are engaged in some other profession as well transfer a part of their income to cover the balance of 10 per cent. As far as the expenditure pattern is concerned it was similar in all agencies since it has to be made in accordance with specifications laid down by the Ministry.

Although only six agencies are presently functioning, the others also provided us a list of the beneficiaries selected by them when their centre was functioning. Among these 13 agencies five were such which selected only girls for the training programme and this is in tune with the policy of the Ministry. The other training centres selected boys as well and in three agencies boys outnumber girls.

As far as the age group of children is concerned, it was revealed that in as many as 6 out of the 13 institutions over half the beneficiaries were below the age of 10 years. Maximum numbers of children were concentrated either in the 11-12 or 13-14 years age group. In fact only one centre functioning in Pratapgarh not only has only girls as beneficiaries but a high proportion are above 14 years in age.

The views expressed by the individuals running the agency regarding their problems and suggestions relate to various aspects.

First of all, they are critical of the fact that far too many departments are involved in the procedure for sanction of grant-in-aid. This involves undue time, energy and money. It has been reported that upto 15 per cent of the actual grant has to be distributed among people of different departments. Some have therefore accepted that they are unable to pay the full salaries to their staff and also curtail the daily expenditure on the refreshments of the children. They, therefore, feel that the Nodal Agency be given full charge of approving the grant-in-aid and monitoring their work.

The agencies also feel that their centres should be residential centres if the children, particularly girls, are to be effectively rehabilitated. Besides this they also feel that vocational training can be successful only when government also includes some follow up measures such as providing loans and subsidies to the children to start their own work.

There was a difference of opinion among agencies regarding location of the training centre. One group feels that it should be located within the residential area of the prostitutes to facilitate girls and avoid nuisance created by outsiders. Those opposed to this view argue that the centres must be located elsewhere to keep the children away from their family environment.

The NGOs strongly feel that their centres should be properly monitored by an appropriate agency. This will ensure that they work efficiently and also that their grants are released on time and that their problems can also be placed before the Ministry. They expressed their satisfaction on the proposed enhancement in the grant-in-aid. They however felt that the Ministry should even raise the amount sanctioned for providing refreshments since rupees five is not a sufficient amount.

(B) Background of the Children and their Perception

Since only 6 out of the 13 agencies were actually found functioning the size of the sample got reduced to 142 children selected from these centres. In as many as four out of these centres the girls constitute the entire list of beneficiaries. Consequently even in the overall sample the proportion of girls was as high as 87 per cent. This highlights the fact that the objective of the scheme on giving focus on the girl child is being maintained. In fact the proportion of boys would have been even lower but for the agency of Etah where the proportion of boys is almost two-thirds. In our sample the majority of the children were Hindus since the areas where the centres are being run are Hindu dominated.

As far as the age group of the children is concerned nearly one-third of them are 10 years old or below. It is therefore difficult for the children to take up vocational training and learn properly. The problem of low age group children was found more acute in Etah and so the centre is not providing vocational training at all and is instead concentrating on non-formal education alone.

In our sample the share of illiterate children was found to be rather low. Most of them are either school going or have left their studies at some stage. However, since these children are found in low age groups the maximum educational qualification attained by any child does not exceed Class VIII.

The overall family size of these children is quite high and average family size for the entire sample taken together works out to be around 6.24. In these families even the number of male children is quite high and this explains why the mothers were keen that suitable vocational training programmes should be introduced for them as well. Quite a few households are such where more than one child is being provided vocational training. Once again the focus is mainly on girls. Similarly in many households some girls had availed of this training before this present batch. Moreover, the agencies also allow the children to repeat the training for a second year and this has also been approved by the Ministry. It was found that around one-third of the present lot of students are those who are repeating their training and the highest concentration of such children was found in the case of agency operating in Pratapgarh.

The training centres are normally either within the locality where the prostitutes are living or very close. Thus, a majority of the children do not have any problem reaching the training centre. Such children come walking alone or are escorted by the ayah. Only a few children from Allahabad have to cover a distance of between one or two kilometres to reach the centre. They either come by rickshaw or tempo. This is the group of children who face some problem coming to and returning from the centre as the girls are teased and taunted by the opposite sex.

The most common vocational training is tailoring and all the five centres are providing it. It covers 76 per cent of our sample students. The next most popular training is painting and this course is being run in four centres. In a few centres embroidery and music is also taught but the mothers feel that the girl child must be kept away from music as it plays a crucial part in the profession of dancing girls. Most of the children feel that besides these traditional training programmes there are other areas which are more important today keeping in mind the changing environment. Thus, around 46 per cent children demand that training in areas such as shorthand and typing, computer, sculpture and beautician's course must be introduced. In fact the agency of Pratapgarh has introduced the beautician's course from the current financial year.

The duration of training in all centres is 4 hours per day except for Etah, which has a 6 hour schedule, and the children are happy with this time duration. As far as the quality of training and that of the teachers is concerned around 40 per cent and 46 per cent are highly satisfied with training and teachers respectively. Rest of them feel that the quality of training and of the teachers is OK.

In accordance with the provisions of the Ministry each child has to be provided some refreshments everyday and for this the Ministry has sanctioned rupees five per day per child. The most commonly provided food items are biscuits, fruits and samosas. Besides this sprouted gram, tea and namkin is also given to the children. In special cases the children are fed porridge and puris. Less than 40 per cent children are happy with the quality of food provided to them the rest say it is OK. This confirms what was told to us by the individuals running the agencies that since Rs.5 is insufficient and also because a part of the grant-in-aid is spent greasing the palms of officials they have to adjust this in providing refreshments to the children.

The children have mainly been motivated to join the training programme by the teachers as around 58 per cent have reported to have been influenced by them. This again conforms to the reporting by the agency that teachers are playing an important role in the identification and selection of beneficiaries. The others were motivated by either family members or those children who had received training before these children.

In the views of the children the usefulness of the scheme rests in the fact that it will help them attain a skill and be useful in becoming self-employed someday. However, since many children are rather young they are unable to comprehend the way in which they will benefit from this training programme. As a result 45 per cent children failed to respond on the issue of usefulness of the scheme.

Around 58 per cent of the children feel that they should be provided assistance over and above the training programme, which the Ministry is funding. Almost half the children feel that the Ministry should provide financial assistance to them if they are to become self-sufficient and take up self-employment. Some feel that while the training is going on they should be given some scholarship. A large number have expressed the desire that they should at least be presented with a sewing machine after they have successfully completed the training programme.

The children selected by us for survey could recall 71 children who had taken vocational training earlier and it was encouraging to note that only 4 of these children are not doing anything. Around 80 per cent are engaged in some activity while the rest are self-employed. This goes to prove that the scheme has been successful in achieving the aim for which it had been designed.

As far as the future plans of the children are concerned, over one-third of them hope to be self-employed one day and around one-fourth would like to do service. It was pleasing to note that some want to become social workers and help those who are placed in a predicament similar to their own. However, nearly one-third are uncertain as to what they would like to do on growing up.

In case these training centres are made residential over 95 per cent of the children are willing to avail this facility.

8. CONCLUSION AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

It is evident from our findings that the scheme of the Ministry for rehabilitation of the children of prostitutes is proving to be useful since many children have either become self-employed or are doing some other work. However, what was also observed was that while some agencies are doing good work, there are also those agencies, which are not functioning properly. While it may be true that some agencies are at fault, there are also some genuine problems, which these agencies are facing, and it is adversely affecting their quality of work. Such problems relate to issues such as non-payment of grant-in-aid on time, undue delay in the government departments in the clearance of papers and even problems related to selecting sufficient number of suitable beneficiaries. This leads to selection of boys and even children whose mothers are not prostitutes. Keeping in mind these problems and drawbacks we wish to offer some suggestions which should enable the scheme to function more efficiently and serve the purpose for which it has been designed.

1. The first thing which the Ministry should do is to instruct all the agencies to provide full addresses of their place of registration as well as the location of their training centres. This will make the task of institutions conducting monitoring or evaluation work easy.
2. The evaluation work undertaken by us revealed that two agencies have closed down their training centres and have stopped taking grant-in-aid from the Ministry. Moreover, one agency is no longer taking any grant-in-aid but is running a centre for providing non-formal education. The Ministry should, therefore, strike out the names of all such agencies for any future evaluation.
3. Since the Ministry aims at the rehabilitation of children of prostitutes with special focus on girls, it must ensure that each centre must have only girls and that these girls must belong to prostitute households. Our survey has revealed that in some centres boys are being selected since sufficient girls are not available for various reasons including the unwillingness of the mother to send their daughters for this training programme. It is equally important to have only the children of prostitutes since the individuals running a centre have themselves admitted in a few cases that they are unable to get sufficient children from these families and so they complete the quota by including street children and children of destitute's.
4. In a training centre it is essential to provide vocational training to only those children who have attained a minimum age of at least 13 years. Children below 13 are unable to take full advantage of the vocational training. However, in the case of children in the lower age groups the agency must concentrate only on providing them non-formal education. Since the centres have a non-formal education teacher he/she must be entrusted the task of assisting the school going children in their

studies. The agency of Pratapgarh is one, which is providing tuition facilities to the children particularly those who are going to appear in a Board Examination.

5. The Ministry has been relying on the recommendations of the different offices of the state government in providing grant-in-aid to different agencies. While it is appropriate to repose faith in these offices the Ministry should itself conduct surprise checks of the agencies involved in providing vocational training to ensure that the centres are running properly. During 1999-2000 the Ministry had sanctioned a total grant-in-aid to the tune of over Rs.45 lakh and it is essential to ensure its optimal utilization.
6. To make the work of the district welfare officer easy it will be a good idea to first appoint an agency to look into the appropriateness of starting a centre by conducting a proper survey. Once they grant their approval then only should the welfare officer of the district entertain their file. Besides this it is equally important to monitor and evaluate the working of the agencies. At present there is no provision of regular monitoring and this is the reason why some agencies are either not functioning or not functioning properly. The defaulters must be black listed and grants to them must be discontinued. However, the agencies are correct in saying that too many departments are involved in the process of approval. When the Ministry has appointed a Nodal Agency it should work along with the District Welfare Officer and the two agencies together must handle sanction of grant as well as evaluation and monitoring of all agencies.
7. In case a child wants to become self-employed or even take up a job on the basis of the vocational training he or she has received, it is essential that the child must be adept in the work. For this a one year training programme seems to be inadequate.

It becomes even more appropriate to have a longer training programme when we know that a large number of children are below 13 years in age. The NGOs and the mothers, therefore, are justified in advocating a two year training course. The Ministry has already allowed agencies to let children repeat a training course for two successive years. This should be formalised and each agency should be asked to conduct a two year training course.

8. In keeping with the changes in society the children have rightly pointed out that vocational training should shift from the traditional occupations such as tailoring to more useful areas such as providing shorthand and typing facilities, computer facilities, sculpture and handicrafts such as doll making and mat making etc. and a beautician's course. In fact the agency of Pratapgarh has already started the beautician's course.
9. It is true that major focus of the scheme has been on the girl child as they are the ones who need to be withdrawn from the profession of their mother and rehabilitated in other activities. But the prostitutes also have sons and so there should be centres for their rehabilitation where they can be trained to be cycle and scooter mechanics, in handicrafts, carpentry, etc. For the boys tailoring and embroidery are not as useful as in the case of girls.
10. In order to counter the resistance from the mothers to send their children particularly their daughters to the training programme it is essential to carry out awareness programmes. For this help of social workers, Gram Pradhan and other influential people at the local level should be taken. In Pratapgarh the prostitutes have started accepting the fact that their profession is one which is devoid of self-respect and that they do not want their daughters to have the same fate. This is the type of

awareness, which needs to be developed in each of the centres if this scheme is to achieve all around success.

11. In the cases of agencies where the training centres are not located in the localities where prostitutes reside the girls find it difficult to come to and return from the training centres. They are teased by boys who pass odd remarks on them. If the centre is within the locality this problem as well as that of transport will be eliminated. Moreover, the agencies must be asked to display the name of their agency on proper boards so that locating the centre does not prove difficult for anyone.
12. In the training centres the timings should be kept keeping in mind the convenience of the children. It was found that many of them are school going. In case school timings and that of the training centre clash the children's studies or vocational training or both will suffer. Care, therefore, needs to be taken in fixing an appropriate time. Once the timings have been properly fixed then the agencies must maintain proper registers of their attendance so that children are punctual as well as regular in attending the training programme. Within the training centres the teachers must try and gauge the interest and aptitude of the child and then provide vocational training. At present the child seems to be learning more than one thing at a time in the centres where more than one vocational training courses are available. This should be checked and each child must be asked to pursue only one course.
13. It was observed that these training centres are neither providing proper nourishment regularly nor of very good quality. In fact some agencies admit that since they have to spend around 15 per cent of the total grant in getting the same sanctioned, they are forced to curtail some expenses and one such head is providing refreshments to

children every day. The monitoring agency must ensure that good quality food stuffs are distributed every day among the children.

14. The Ministry sanctions an amount of Rs.3000/- per annum to each agency for conducting an annual excursion. The agency is expected to take the children for an outing. This will be an educational tour and a learning experience for the children. However, this procedure too is not being followed on a regular basis and so the Ministry should become strict in ensuring that every agency must take out children on the annual excursion tour.
15. While maximum focus of the training centres has got to be on vocational training and non-formal education but recreation is also an important aspect of the learning process. It was found in our survey that most of the centres have a TV set and provision of indoor sports such as carom and chess. These facilities must be provided by all the agencies as they play a positive role in making the centres popular and children will be more willing to come to the centres regularly.
16. The Ministry must ensure that the grant-in-aid must be disbursed at the right time and in the right amount. If the initial grant-in-aid gets delayed the agency can start its training programme slightly late, but if the half yearly grant is delayed then the agencies certainly face financial hardships as the staff has been employed for a full year and the other related expenses have also to be met. Similarly, in case of renewal of grant-in-aid during the next financial year too can pose a problem if it is not released on time. This work hopefully will become easy now that the Ministry has appointed a Nodal Agency. We found at least two agencies, which are non-functional because grant-in-aid has not been released to them for over one and a half years.

17. The Ministry provides only 90 per cent of the total grant-in-aid to each agency and the balance amount has to be raised by the agency out of its own resources. The balance sheets presented by these agencies shows that this requirement is being met. However it is difficult to visualize why any agency would spend money out of its own resources to run these vocational training centres. In a situation where the NGOs have even admitted that they are not making full payment to its teachers confirm our belief that the balance sheets do not present the correct picture.
18. The Ministry proposes to increase the grant-in-aid by raising the salaries of the staff members and the rent for the premises, which house the training centre. Here it must be pointed out that the agencies were certainly finding it difficult to obtain the services of a part-time Doctor for Rs.600/- per month. Thus, it is only appropriate to raise this amount to Rs.2000/- per month. However, it is rather doubtful whether the NGOs will pay the enhanced salaries to their co-ordinator, teachers and the ayah. Similarly the training centres generally have two or three rooms and many are located in rural areas where rents are not very high. Once the Ministry finally decides to enhance the rates it must think of taking suitable steps to ensure that the staff is being paid in accordance with the revised salaries approved by it. They should also properly check the centres to ensure that they have adequate space and provision of drinking water and toilet facilities.
19. The scheme of providing vocational training to the children of prostitutes is very noble and it has already started producing the desired results. However, for any scheme to be fully successful there is a need to have an appropriate follow up programme as well. First of all the Ministry must be aware of the types of problems, which the children face if they want to stand their own feet. This problem can arise

on account of their mothers or on account of the touts who get their cut in the flesh trade. The Ministry must find ways and means of ensuring that such children are released from the clutches of their mothers or other people who want them to remain in the flesh trade. Moreover, a child of 15 or 16 can not be expected to stand on his or her feet unless the government provides some financial assistance to them by way of loans and subsidies. This is a genuine demand of the children undergoing training and the Ministry must think positively in this direction. When it is already spending around Rs.50 lakh per year on the scheme it can surely spend some more to ensure proper rehabilitation of the children.

20. The last issue, which we wish to take up is the very forceful demand from the district welfare officer, the NGOs and even the prostitutes themselves that these training centres must be residential. It may be recalled that over 95 per cent of the children themselves have shown their willingness to avail these facilities in case the centres become fully residential. The main argument given in favour of starting residential training centres is that the girl child in particular must be kept far away from her present environment if they are to be effectively rehabilitated. At present all the NGOs are running day centres for a duration of about 4 hours and once the training is over for the day the girls return home. In this way she remains in the environment which is not conducive for her future.

This is an issue, which the Ministry will have to deliberate over in detail. First of all to sanction a residential vocational training centre the type of funds required will have to be quite different and would entail a much larger staff. Moreover, the security of the girls will have to be ensured as well. It may, therefore, not be possible to start such residential

centres in each of these districts. However, what the Ministry can do is to start one such centre having 25 girls from different districts. These girls must be in the age group of over 14 years so that they can be properly trained for a period of two years. Once the model centre proves to be a success then the Ministry can think of setting up more such centres. But in case such a centre is initiated the scheme must be drawn up properly and it should be monitored on a regular basis to ensure that it functions to the satisfaction of the Ministry and achieves its objective of rehabilitating these girls.

To sum up, therefore, we may say that the scheme in itself is a good one and some loopholes, which are found in it, must be plugged effectively. The children of prostitutes, particularly the girls, are a lot which need the love care of the society and they deserve to be given a chance to lead a peaceful and respectable life.